

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD MARCH.

THE JOURNAL of the National Indian Association has the following about Dr. Monier Williams' Institute :

We are glad to learn that the success of the Indian Institute at Oxford, for the establishment of which Professor Monier Williams has so earnestly laboured, may be now considered assured. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has lately contributed 100 guineas, and in all £12,000 has been subscribed by supporters in England and India. The Institute will not be a College, but simply a centre of union, intercourse, inquiry and instruction for all engaged in Indian studies. It will help to draw together the selected Indian probationers who are now required to reside at a University; it will adapt itself to the needs of natives of India, some of whom are already students at Oxford, and it will afford opportunities to Englishmen and Indians for better acquaintance and closer sympathy with one another. It will also give an impulse and encouragement to Oriental research. The nucleus of a library and museum is now forming in temporary rooms, and active co-operation and support have been promised by the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, at which most of the selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service at Oxford are at present resident. The Professor hopes shortly to hand over to the University a sum sufficient for the building, when the management of the institution will be committed to a body of trustees. Further subscriptions to the amount of £8000 are required.

The object of the Institute we were told was to provide suitable accommodation under proper supervision for Indian youths studying in England in order to keep them off from London temptations. Will not that object be carried out?

IN HIS ADDRESS at the last annual exhibition of the Bethune Female School, Lord Lytton paid a graceful compliment to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. Referring to the new scheme of management of the Bethune School His Lordship said that it was urged "with all the trenchant force of that admirably practical common sense which conspicuously distinguishes his personal administration of the high office he now holds and adorns."

IN THE same address Lord Lytton made the following remarks :

Now I need hardly say that in thus supporting the cause of Native female education, we do not desire to revolutionise Hindu society, or forcibly supersede its national habits and customs, any more than it is desired by the supporters of female education in England to revolutionise English society or destroy the national characteristics of English women. The fact is, however, that although educated men everywhere appreciate the advantage of social intercourse with educated women, still the education of women has nowhere kept pace with the education of men. That is the case in Europe, as well as in India, and it is a great misfortune in the interests of both sexes, for women, whether educated or uneducated, wise or foolish, must always exert for good or ill, a powerful influence over the characters of men. Rightly or wrongly, the experience of mankind has attributed to the female character a keen appetite for personal power and influence. Now, the power of beauty is not given to every woman; and yet even this power in those to whom nature has given it, is certain to be painfully neutralised or perilously misdirected by the want of intelligence. On the other hand, in the absence of beauty every woman to whom education has given intelligence, may command the strongest personal influence, by the direction of intelligence to the exercise of *charm*. The old Greeks attributed the power and influence of Aphrodite not to her beauty but to her charm, and this charm they placed not in her face or figure, which were celestial concessions, but in her *castus*, which was a self-given adornment. Perhaps, then, I may venture to repeat to those young Hindu ladies who have sought from this institution the intellectual adornment of the natural gifts which are celestial concessions to their sex, a suggestive reflection made by a great French writer who had thoughtfully studied society in all its phases, Montesquieu, in the Essay on Taste, points out that the Greeks are less often found in the face than in the manners of a woman for these vary every moment, and thus create constant surprises which intelligence may always render agreeable. In short, he says, a woman can be beautiful only in one way, but she may be charming in a hundred thousand ways. I think, therefore, that looking at the matter even from the lowest and least disinterested point of view, the pupils of this establishment may rest assured that the time they are now wisely devoting to the education of their girlhood, is time profitably invested in the personal influence of their womanhood. For I am persuaded that no man, whatever his country, his creed, or his caste, deliberately prefers, if experience has given him the choice, the companionship of a female fool or dunce, to that of a cultivated, intelligent woman. And so certainly is this case that if they miss such higher female companionship in their own homes, the majority of men, be they Brahmins or Britons, will seek for it and cling to it elsewhere.

Well said.

LORD LYTTON noticed in handsome terms the success of Miss Kadumbini at the last Entrance Examination, and quoted the following letter from the Inspector of Schools, East Circle, to the Director of Public Instruction :

"I have the honor to inform you that Kumar Rajendra Narain Roy, the son of the late Kali Narain Roy, of Joydeb-pore, is desirous of presenting through you two prizes to Miss

Kadumbini Bose, the young lady who passed the Entrance Examination with so much credit; namely, one prize of books to the value of Rs. 50, and another prize of a gold medal of the value of Rs. 50. I have already assured the Kumar that his liberality is certain to be very highly appreciated by you and awaiting your farther instruction on the subject."

Three cheers for Miss Kadumbini!

LORD LYTTON thus delicately complimented his "commanding officer" :

Ladies and Gentlemen, I sincerely regret that Lady Lytton, whose presence here to-day would, I venture to believe, have been no less welcome to you all than it would, I know, have been pleasant to herself has been unavoidably prevented from distributing the prizes to the young ladies here, who have so deservedly received them. I am glad, however, to have been allowed to depute for this purpose two young ladies of my own two little daughters of mine (cheers), who have, I am sure, endeavoured to perform to the best of their ability that pleasant and honorable duty; and on whose behalf it is the fondest wish of my heart that they may grow up to resemble their mother in the performance of every duty and the possession of every grace which gives beneficence to the influence of woman on the life of man. (Applause.)

The two cherubs acted their part admirably.

THERE is a rumour that an offensive and defensive treaty has been concluded between Russia and Japan. Mr. Enomoto, the Japanese Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has just returned to Japan.

THE BILL for restricting Chinese immigration has been passed by the House of Representatives. It prohibits the bringing of more than 15 Chinese in any one vessel from any foreign port to the United States, under a penalty of 100 dols. for each Chinese passenger in excess of that number.

TUESDAY, 4TH MARCH.

Messrs. SHAW, FINLAYSON and Co. have started a project of linking Dibrugarh, the landing-ghant of the Assam lines of steamers, to Saddy, the last British station on the Naga frontier, by means of a feeder line of railway, and are prepared to put it into execution provided the State engages to pay a maximum annual subsidy of Rs. 80,000.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE under the presidency of Col. Trevor R. E., which came to a close last week, had under their consideration—

1. Rules for general interchange of Rolling Stock—partially adopted.
 2. Rules for interchange of traffic accounts, &c., and for general business between the different lines of Railway. Agents for each Company to frame rules to be submitted to a General Conference, for adoption, or modification, hereafter.
 - Provident Funds for Railway employees—Madras and B. R. and C. I. Railways; suggestions or schemes to be awaited before action can be taken on the matter.
 - Central Technical Schools at the hills, or Schools of Industry for children of Railway European and Eurasian employees.
- So not a breath was spent about the convenience and comfort of travellers.

A HANDSOME life-size portrait of Lord Napier, in his peer's robes, subscribed for by the Hindu community of Madras, has been put up in the Senate House, and a marble bust of the late Lord Hobart has been unpacked, and will be shortly erected. A portrait of the deceased nobleman, subscribed for by the Mahomedan community, will also adorn the walls of the Senate House.

WE LEARN from the last report of the Board of Revenue, Madras, that the area of land under indigo cultivation in that Presidency has increased during the past year to the extent of nearly 50 per cent. In the official year 1877-8 the extent of land assessed was 92,000 acres, while in the year 1878-9 the assessment was upon 143,000. The assessment increased proportionately from 2 to 3 lakhs. These facts are worthy of notice in view of the degree to which indigo cultivation is decreasing in Bengal.

THE new Psychological Society of Paris tends to unite those French Spiritualists who devote themselves almost exclusively to the promulgation of the doctrines of Allan Kardec, with the less numerous Spiritualists, who are chiefly interested in the scientific and experimental aspects of the subject. The Count de Bullet stands almost alone in France in following up the English or experimental mode of advancing Spiritualism, as distinguished from the other method, namely the promulgation of various religious doctrines. The Count de Bullet says that he is guarded against anybody anywhere impressing an invisible image upon his plates. He uses dry plates, which of late years have been vastly improved in sensitiveness, and he has patiently acquired the art

of developing them himself, that no photographer may impress an image upon them after they leave his hands, and that he may occasionally test a batch of plates, to see that there are no invisible images on them before he uses them. They are exposed upon the spirit forms in a camera in total darkness, and he finds there a true relation between the forms and the sizes of the images produced, according to the position of the forms and the way in which they were focussed.

THE FOLLOWING account of the condition of the peasantry in France, which we take from the *Spiritualist*, is very interesting :

Practically speaking, there are no thieves in Paris, the number of cases of theft which occur in a year in this great city being so few as to be unworthy of mention, and a considerable portion of these few thieves prove, when caught, to be Englishmen or Belgians. This absence of theft is due to the French system of land tenure, in consequence of which the working classes and small tradesmen are very much better off than in England, so have less temptation to crime; they have more than enough to live upon are not overworked, and spend a fair proportion of their time in relaxation and amusement. Large portions of Paris do not belong to one great freeholder, but to a very large number of small ones, hence people who are tolerably well off are numerous. It is the same in the rural districts. The numberless peasant proprietors in their little holdings, dwell in cottages which are buried in flowers and fruit trees, and from which they cannot be driven by another man. Hence, as men who are tolerably well to do are plentiful there are no poor houses in France; if a man falls into distress, he has well-to-do neighbours who can help him if he deserve it.

But the system of peasant proprietary in India has not answered. The peasantry everywhere throughout the country are deeply sunk in poverty. This is due to periodic increase of assessment. In Bengal alone the peasantry are comparatively better off, but here the revenue is permanently settled.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY HERALD states, on the authority of one of its writers, who carefully inquired into the matter, that the late President Lincoln, of the United States, attended seances given through Mrs. Youngs' mediumship, and that the emancipation proclamation was advised by spirits. There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy!

WEDNESDAY, 5TH MARCH.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of the Countess Heliona P. Blavatsky, author of *Isis Unveiled*, Colonel Henry S. Olcott, Mr. Edward Wimbidge, and Miss Sosa Baten, the latter an English lady, described as of "excellent social standing and education," has just arrived in Bombay from America, having been sent to India by the Theosophical Society of New York to confer with the Arya Samajas as to the "best means of disseminating among Western nations correct knowledge of oriental philosophy."

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Theosophical Society to its Indian Branch from which we make the following extract :

If our Society has from the first declared itself hostile to the Christian Church, it is because it finds in that body so cruel, dogmatic and supercilious a spirit as to make it the common enemy of all those portions of mankind who do not acknowledge its sway. Its career has been one of selfishness, brutality, injustice, and fraud. Its dogmas rest upon neither historic evidence nor logic: what truth they embody has been filched from older philosophies. It is but a discordant echo of the past. Its substitution of faith for merit saps morality, quenches spiritual aspiration. It begets hypocrisy, condones sensuality and palliates crime. With a fiendish injustice it condemns to everlasting tortures not only those who reject it, but even those who have never heard of its scheme. The practice of every virtue, the strictest obedience to conscience, the sublimest purity and disinterestedness of life, will not, according to its teachings, save from endless torment those who are outside its communion. While by cunning misrepresentation and brute force it is gaining converts by scores among the most ignorant and oppressed of the lowest classes of so-called "Heathens," among the intelligent classes at home the number of its votaries annually diminishes by thousands. While the founders of other systems are persons of greater or less historic reputation, the existence even of its pretended Head is unsupported by any reliable record and the code of ethics ascribed to him was propounded four centuries earlier than the Christian era by Gautama Buddha—Sakya Muni.

In furtherance of its design to aid in the establishment of a Brotherhood of Humanity, the Theosophical Society has organized Sections in which room is provided for persons born in the most varied religious faiths, requiring only that applicants shall sincerely wish to learn the "Wisdom" Religion esoterically taught from the beginning of time, in the sanctuaries of the Temples, by the initiated priests of India and other Far-Eastern lands, as well as in Ancient Egypt, Chaldea, Greece, &c., and to order their lives according to the sublime truths which, underlying all religious philosophies,

were first taught by the Aryan in the Vedas, and have been promulgated by other sages and seers at many different epochs since. The hand of Fellowship is always extended to those who are labouring to acquire that control over the forces of Nature which a knowledge of her mysteries imparts to its possessor. The Society has thus welcomed, and still continues to receive as probationers, free-thinking Brahmanists, Jains, Zoroastrians, Confucianists, Buddhists, Lamaists, Jews, Druses, nominal Christians, &c.—in, short, persons of every shade of religious opinion.

The application of modern thought has already paved the way for a calm and impartial examination of Oriental religious philosophy, and the acceptance of its inherent truths. The time appearing auspicious, the Theosophical Society has affiliated with the great and noble brotherhood of the Arya Samaj, in whose membership are included many of the best minds and the profoundest scholars among the Hindus, and has established a Vedic Section. Its members are already at work founding schools, delivering lectures, holding public assemblages, translating the Vedas, the *Saddharshana Chintanica* (or six schools of Indian philosophy), &c., publishing newspapers, and otherwise carrying on an active crusade against idolatry and superstition in whatever creed or country they may be found. Admitted to fraternal co-operation in this holy work, the Theosophical Society, in behalf of the Arya Samaj, appeals for the zealous support of its fellows, and the good-will of every lover of truth and virtue and enemy of ecclesiastical tyranny.

Fellows will observe that, equally with the Theosophical Society, the Arya Samaj has a separate class of "ascetics," who aim to acquire a spiritual rather than secular wisdom, power, and advantage, and to devote themselves in an especial manner to the promotion of the Society's work. It is expected that, before long, competent and trusted Brothers will be sent from India and Ceylon to preach the truths of Eastern philosophy to Western peoples, whose ignorance of the same has caused them, under Christian sophistical leadership, to fall into their present deplorably immoral condition.

WE REPRODUCE the following rules of the Theosophical Society :

Its fellowship is divided into three Sections and each Section into three Degrees. All candidates for active fellowship are required to enter as probationers in the Third Degree of the Third Section, and no fixed time is specified in which the new fellow can advance from any lower to a higher degree; all depends upon merit. To be admitted into the highest degree of the first section, the Theosophist must have become freed of every leaning toward any one form of religion in preference to another. He must be free from all exacting obligations to society, politics and family. He must be ready to lay down his life, if necessary, for the good of Humanity, and of a brother Fellow of whatever race, colour or ostensible creed. He must renounce wine and every other description of intoxicating beverages, and adopt a life of strict chastity. Those who have not yet wholly disenthralled themselves from religious prejudice and other forms of selfishness, but have made a certain progress towards self-mastery and enlightenment, belong to the Second Section. The Third Section is probationary: its members can leave the Society at will, although the obligation assumed at entrance will continually bind them to absolute secrecy as to what may have been communicated under restrictions.

The objects of the Society are various. It influences its fellows to acquire an intimate knowledge of natural law especially its occult manifestations. As the highest development, physically and spiritually on earth, of the Creative Cause, man should aim to solve the mystery of his being. He is the precreator of his species, physically, and having inherited the nature of the unknown but palpable Cause of his own creation, must possess in his inner, psychical self this creative power in lesser degree. He should, therefore, study to develop his latent powers, and inform himself respecting the laws of magnetism, electricity and all other forms of force, whether of the seen or unseen universe. The Society teaches and expects its fellows to personally exemplify the highest morality and religious aspiration: to oppose the materialism of science and every form of dogmatic theology, especially the Christian, which the Chiefs of the Society regard as particularly pernicious; to make known among Western nations the oft-suppressed facts about Oriental religious philosophies, their ethics, chronology, symbolism; to counteract, as far as possible, the efforts of missionaries to delude the so-called 'Heathens' and 'Pagans' as to the real origin and dogmas of Christianity and the practical effects of the latter upon public and private character in so called civilized countries; to disseminate a knowledge of the sublime teaching of that pure esoteric system of the archaic period, which are mirrored in the oldest Vedas and in the philosophy of Gautama Buddha, Zoroaster and Confucius; finally, and chiefly to aid in the institution of a Brotherhood of Humanity wherein all good and pure men of every race, shall recognize each other as the equal effects (upon this planet) of one Uncreate, Universal, Infinite and Everlasting Cause.

THE SPIRITUALIST publishes the rules of the Arya Samaj of Aryavrat. We give below some of them :

Every member will be expected, of his own free will, to contribute one per cent. of his monthly income, and, the money thus obtained shall be devoted to the support of the Arya Samaj, and its weekly paper, as well as a school which it shall establish and conduct under the name of the Aryavidyalaya (of the place in which it is situated.) Contribution shall not, however be limited to this amount, for, as in giving, a member shall be working for the good of humanity in general and not for the advancement of any sect or the propagation of unphilosophical and undemonstrated dogmas of human origin, the more he shall willingly bestow the greater will be the merit to which he shall attain.

In all cases, the Samaja shall acknowledge and show its appreciation of the efforts of individual members for the promotion of its interests.

Adoration, prayer, and devotion shall be offered by the members to one God only, abstracted from all idea of shape and form, and without any second, as embodied in the Vedas.

The Samaja shall observe, in strict accordance with Vedic forms, all Sanskaras (ceremonies), beginning with the Nishika pre-natal, and ending with the Antyeshti (funeral).

In the schools of the Samajas persons of each sex shall be received and instructed in the true knowledge contained in the philosophy of the Vedas and the works of the ancient sages—Arshagranthas.

The objects of the Samaja are two-fold—the correction and elevation of the temporal and spiritual condition of its people and the good of humanity in general.

As it is the Vedas only which teach doctrines which can bear the test of logical examination and scientific demonstration, and they alone which are propounded by the founders of the Arya Samaja, therefore it is required that every member shall follow out, so far at least as lies in his power, the religious

practices contained in these, and these only. No tenets of other so-called religions which conflict therewith shall be deemed as of any authority whatever.

The Samaja shall embrace every opportunity of sending forth in all directions, upon lecturing tours, such, of its members as are deserving of confidence and qualified to instruct in the Vedic philosophy.

So far as the means of the Samaja shall permit, schools shall be established in different places to impart instruction to persons of each sex. In these schools males and females shall be separately taught, and all instructors and servants shall be of the same sex as the pupils.

The principal Samaja shall have control over the work, the schools, and the expenditure of all money belonging to the various branches, and in the distribution of the latter shall have due regard to their several interests.

The president and members must invariably treat one another with great love and respect for the good of the Samaja, laying aside all party spirit, malice, anger, and all disorganising vices.

The examination of all worldly affairs shall be conducted with strict impartiality, so that from every proposition truth may be extracted and justice may prevail among the members.

Any member who shall strictly follow these rules shall be classed in the first section, and be regarded as fitted for the holy life and the reception of the highest truths of the Vedic philosophy; those who adhere to them partially shall form the second section; while any member who refuses to openly declare his connection with the Samaja, and neglects to live according to these rules, shall thereby forfeit his membership. This rule must be enforced with strict impartiality and judgment rendered only by members possessing the highest confidence of the Samaja.

Every member of a Samaja will be expected (if necessary even at the expense of his fortune and his life) to use his utmost endeavours to defend the rights, elevate the position, and extend the influence of the Arya Samaja and everything connected with it.

Whenever practicable, members must employ or serve their fellow-members to the exclusion of any one not belonging to the Samaja, and a due regard must, in all such cases, be had to the duties and rights of master and servant.

At the celebration of a marriage, at the birth of a child, or the solemnization of a funeral, as well as when a member is in any way highly benefited, it is expected that a donation of money will be made to the Samaja. The observance of this rule is of the highest importance.

Now that a deputation of the Theosophical Society have come on a visit to India these rules will doubtless be read with interest.

PROF. JAMES C. WATSON and Prof. Lewis Swift have agreed in the conclusion that the planets discovered by them during July eclipse are identical. These planets were discovered within 2m. 52 seconds after the commencement of the search for them. Exclusive of comets, there are now 224 members of the solar system known. There are now 190 asteroids known, unless others have been discovered since October 1. In 1875 there were 17 discovered the greatest number in one year. Prof. C. H. F. Peters of the Litchfield Observatory, Hamilton College, has discovered the greatest number—31. Professor Watson follows him in the list, having discovered 23.

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS has the following :

The *Hindoo Patriot* says, "Missionary labor in India have practically come to a dead-lock, and our countrymen are not therefore particularly anxious about them." Has the *Patriot* been asleep that it has not heard of the more than one hundred thousand accessions, to Christianity in South India during the past year, or the hundreds in Orissa during the past month or two? We should say this looked like anything but a dead lock.

Yes, but was the conversion due to the cravings of the soul or the belly? We wonder that Missionaries take pride in such conversions.

MR. THOMAS D. LOVETT, a prominent engineer of New York city, has just made a contract with French capitalists to build a railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa, in the Holy Land. The road is to be a narrow-gauge, on the American principle, and will be about forty miles long. The work will be begun at an early day, and pushed to completion as soon as possible.

THE WHITE population of Natal numbers only twenty-five thousand, while of Kaffirs and Zulus there are three hundred and twenty thousand. As allies of the British, however, may be reckoned thirteen thousand Indian coolies, chiefly from the Madras Presidency. The interests of India and England are identical.

THURSDAY 5TH MARCH.

AT YESTERDAY'S sitting of the Vice-regal Council Mr. Stokes presented the Select Committee's Report on the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill. He also moved for the consideration of the Select Committee's Report on the Bill to authorise the destruction of useless Records in Courts in British India. Mr. Hope moved that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for consideration, as to whether it should not comprise, (whether by direction for including in the Rules or otherwise), provision to ensure preservation of important records for certain periods. The early return to the parties, where practicable, of documents put in evidence, and the giving of due notice before destruction of such records and documents. Considerable discussion followed on the motion which was subsequently lost. The amendment to section V of the Bill proposed by Sir Ashley Eden that the Government of Bengal should be empowered

to confirm and sanction the rules, under the Act was carried. The Bill was then passed. Sir John Strachey introduced the Presidency Bank's Amendment Bill, explaining with reference to Mr. Hope's remarks, at the last meeting, that the executive Government did not contemplate any important changes in the existing law. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and the Council adjourned to Wednesday next.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL has acknowledged the letter of Rai Judunath Roy Bahadur, late Vice-Chairman of the Road Cess Committee of Nuddea, from which we make the following extract :

The essence of the charge against the late Vice-Chairman, as recorded in the Resolution quoted above, is that he performed none of the duties of his office and acted as if the appointment was merely an honorary one. Rai Jadu Nath makes no attempt in his present letter to deny that he performed none of the duties of the office of Vice-Chairman of the Nuddea Road Cess Committee, but he urges that the Chairman was not merely aware of the fact that those duties were not discharged by him but that it was by the Chairman's wish that the duties were left unfulfilled.

In the Resolution on the Nuddea Road Cess Fund it was expressly stated that the Chairman Mr. Stevens was aware that Rai Judunath was Vice-Chairman in name only and the Lt. Governor fully accepts the statement now made that Mr. Stevens did not desire that the late Vice-Chairman should take up the duties of his office. At the same time I am to point out that the duties of Vice-Chairman as defined in Sections 66, 68, 71, 85, 86 and 88 of the D. R. Act 1871 are of an entirely important and responsible nature, and to say that the Lieutenant Governor is unable to see how a desire to comply with the wishes of the Chairman can be held to justify Rai Judunath in retaining his office and yet habitually and completely omitting to discharge the specific duties attached to that office, by the law which created it. If the late Vice-Chairman had examined the yearly accounts of the D. R. C. Fund as he was bound to do under Section 88 of the D. R. C. Act the frauds committed by his relative would have been detected at once, and the Lieutenant Governor still thinks he would have shown greater discretion if he had placed his resignation in the hands of Government when these frauds first came to light.

The Lieutenant Governor, however, is glad to take opportunity to acknowledge the assistance rendered by Rai Judunath, since he really took charge of the duties of his office after the discovery of the frauds, as well the time and trouble which in other matters he has given to the service of the public.

THE FOLLOWING news has come from Mandalay :

Mandalay news of the first week in February has been received describing how a marked step was taken in the development of cordial and social intercourse between the Residency and the Burmese Court. The Prime Minister invited the Europeans to a dinner party at his country-house, a short distance out of the town. He had been giving a series of festivities, and the evening before the Queen Mother had been his guest. The whole of the Residency party, including Mr. Archibald Forbes of the *Daily News* and the Revd. I. A. Colbeck of the S. P. G. accepted the invitation. The Burmese party invited included three sub-ministers, and some eight or ten Generals and other high Military Officials belonging to the *entourage* of the King (including the two newly-appointed Generals of the North and South.) Dr. Williams and Mr. Andreino (the Italian consul) superintended the dinner arrangements for the Minister. On arrival the Europeans were properly met. The Minister introduced the Generals and Officers to the Resident one by one. Mr. Shaw was also introduced to the Minister's wife and to two other ladies, his relatives. The party at dinner, however, did not include the ladies, or any but the principal of the Military Officials. After dinner a Burmese singing entertainment was provided. The chief female performer, after singing the praises of the Royal dynasty and of the present King, proceeded to refer to the Europeans present. The song described them as brethren of the Burmese with whom it was hoped the most cordial friendship would exist. It was apparent that the verses had been composed by command for this occasion.

The whole entertainment was conducted with every regard for the convenience and enjoyment of the honored guests. The conversation was animated and cordial. Such an entertainment as this is quite an innovation. Some years ago the Political Agent was every now and then invited to the Palace on the occasion of some ceremony or festivity, with the rest of the foreign community and refreshments were offered. But a special entertainment to the Resident, at which the host and other high Burmese Officials sit down to table with their visitors has not been given before.

On the 8th February Mr. Archibald Forbes and two other English visitors were received at a private audience by the King. His Majesty understanding that Mr. Forbes had come from the seat of war, asked one or two questions as to the climate and position of Afghanistan. Referring to the Prime Minister who was not present at the audience the King said that he was in court, and expressed his desire or command that the courts should sit every day in order that no delay might occur in the administration of justice. The visitors received some presents in return for these which they had offered. They had to remove their shoes before entering the King's presence.

But these festivities have since been followed by a feast of the blood for which we fear the King will have to rue.

THE FOLLOWING news has been placed at our disposal :

There would appear to be reason to believe that while the Chinese Government announce their desire to aid Missions of foreigners into Tibet, that at the same time secret instructions are sent to the Officials in Tibet, to delay and oppose the progress of such Missions in every possible way. A short time ago, authority was given in a public manner for a foreign Mission to enter Tibet and proceed to Lhasa, and the Chinese Ministers also readily volunteered to give letters to Count Bela Szechenyi to show that they had given up all idea of closing Tibet against foreign travellers. It was also ostentatiously announced that the Deputy Huang, an

Officer specially appointed by the Governor-General of Szechuen, would proceed to Europe via Tibet and India. But though carrying public orders of the Pekin Government and a passport from the Governor-General of Szechuen, Huang was met at the borders of Tibet, near Bathang by Tibetan Officers and turned back on the pretence that he was an Englishman in disguise, and it is said that being desirous of travelling with all despatch he has taken the alternative route by Tai-li-fu and Rangoon. There is a rumour (not founded on fact) in Western China, that some English travellers are advancing into Tibet from Dingling, through Sikkim, in two parties, and it is further said that though ostensibly all assistance may be given them from Pekin, yet the private orders to the Chinese Commissioner in Tibet, will be such as to cause the Lama and Tibetan Officers to throw every obstacle in the way of their advance. This is much in accordance with Chinese custom, and is partly confirmed by the Chinese Official who, in the case of Huang, acts energetically in direct opposition to his public orders and reports the same as a matter of course to the authorities from whom the instructions issue.

FRIDAY, 7TH MARCH.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to notice that the Committee of the Royal Humane Society have unanimously voted their silver medal to Babu Kristo Chunder Chuckerbutty, for gallantly rescuing a drowning woman from the river Hughly near Chundernagore.

THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS QUESTION has assumed a somewhat aggressive form. It is stated that a committee of the Woman Suffrage convention, including two ladies from Utah, had an interview with the President at Washington, and presented a memorial urging that the women of the country had been ignored in his annual message. They also called Mr. Hayes' attention to the recent decision of the Supreme Court in relation to polygamous marriages and to the effect of enforcing the Act of 1852, which they maintained would make thousands of women outcasts and their children illegitimate.

THE EAST notes with satisfaction the fact that Khajeh Mahomed Asghar has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Dacca Municipality. This is the first time a native gentleman has been elected to this honorable office in Dacca, and the selection is well spoken of. He is the son-in-law of Nawab Abdul Gany C. S. I., and is possessed of liberal education.

THE NORTHBROOK HALL in Dacca is almost completed, but there is a deficit of Rs. 10,000 notwithstanding the handsome donation given by Kumar Rajendra-narayana Roy. The Commissioner of the division has accordingly issued an appeal for further subscriptions. The subscriptions realized amount to Rs. 47,964-12-4.

THE BRAHMO PUBLIC OPINION states that in compliance with the application of Miss Chundra Mookhi Bose of Dehradun, for a scholarship, the Director of Public Instruction has promised to recommend her for a scholarship should she come to Bengal for prosecuting her studies up to the First Arts.

THE MADRAS MUNICIPALITY is opposed to Mr. Clarke's drainage scheme. The Commissioners have passed the following Resolution on the subject: "That the Commissioners respectfully suggest that the Government should re-consider their resolution to impose on the already over-taxed rate-payers the cost of Mr. Clarke's drainage scheme, which was neither initiated nor sanctioned by the Commissioners, and which has finally not been adopted." Madras is too poor to pay for this luxury.

WE CONGRATULATE Pundit Mahesh Chunder Nyarutna on his promotion to the third grade of the Bengal Education Service.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been appointed members of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School at Alipore, for the reception and industrial training of juvenile offenders:

The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, President; Surgeon Major R. Harvey and Doctor S. S. Lynch, Vice-President; Nawab Amir Ali, Mr. Amir Ali, Mr. J. G. Charles, Maharaja Norendra Krishna, Mr. J. Lambert, Surgeon A. S. Lethbridge, Moulvi Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, Surgeon Major S. C. Mackenzie, Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E., Surgeon Major A. J. Payne, and Mr. W. M. Soutter, Members.

SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned Magistrates and Collectors under the Government of Bengal being allowed to draw travelling allowances in accordance with the present scale irrespective of the amount of their salaries.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the following rule to section 1 (6) of the Civil Leave Code:

"An officer to whom the Rules in this Code are thus specially declared applicable does not forfeit his privileges upon transfer to some office not included in Schedule A unless such transfer is ordered as a penalty, or because of the officer's inefficiency."

ON A REPRESENTATION from the Government of Bombay the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, have modified Section 22 of the Civil Pension Code, so as to allow section-writers, wherever employed, to reckon their service

as qualifying for pension under the rules of that Code, provided that it satisfies the two conditions annexed to the Section in question.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has given £100 to Professor Monier William's scheme for the establishment of an Indian Institute at Oxford.

THE OFFICES of the Government of India will re-open at Simla on the 3rd of April.

ACCORDING to recent statistics furnished by the Ceylon Government regarding the late outbreak of cholera in that island the total number of reported cases from January 1876 to November 1878, was 32,407, of which no less than 17,673 were fatal, showing a mortality of 55 per cent of those who were attacked.

A KANARESE dictionary is at present under preparation by Mr. F. Kittel of the Basle Missionary Society.

THERE WERE 253 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 1st March, of which 20 were from cholera, 47 from small-pox, 76 from fevers, 36 from bowel complaints and the rest from other causes. Seventeen died from tetanus and 13 from brain and lung diseases. Three children were still-born and 7 persons died from old age. The deaths among non-Asiatic and mixed races were 14.

MR. PAULSON of the Presidency College has been appointed Principal of the Krishnagur College. We congratulate the people of Krishnagur on their acquisition of such an excellent scholar and linguist, and such an amiable man as the head of their college; but what is a gain to the Krishnagur College is a serious loss to the Presidency College.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows: "Mr. Whinfield of the Civil Service, one of the best officers in Government service, has just resigned. Only the other day he returned to India from leave. His resignation is really a mystery. He was Magistrate of Burdwan before he went out on leave and both as man and officer he won golden opinions of all who knew him or came into contact with him. We should like to know why he resigned and how the Government could afford to lose the services of such an excellent officer and gentleman."

MR. W. H. GRIMLEY, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, takes furlough, and we are glad to learn that Mr. Colman Macaulay will officiate for him. Mr. Macaulay has well earned this promotion. Mr. H. M. Kisch will, however, act for Mr. Grimley till the return of Mr. Horace Cockerell, when Mr. Macaulay will be relieved.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will honour the Maharajah of Doornum with a visit on his way to Lahore.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the Calcutta University:

The Honourable A. Wilson, Major-General A. Cadell, R. E., Baboo Prasanna Oomarr Roy, D. Sc.—G. L. Molesworth, Esq., C. I. E., the Reverend A. F. Radolf Hornle, Ph. D., Baboo Trailokya Nath Mitra, M. A., D. L., W. Griffiths, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law, Major J. Herschell, R. E., Baboo Gura Dasa Baudyopadhyay, M. A., D. L., F. J. Rowe, Esq., M. A., Baboo Ras Bihari Ghosh, M. A., B. L., the Reverend W. Hasle, B. D. F. Biden, Esq., M. A., A. S. Lethbridge, Esq., M. D., Baden Powell, Esq., C. S., Baboo Jagadbandhu Basu, M. D., Captain A. C. Talbot, B. S. C., Baboo Surya Kumar Sarbadhikari, R. Harvey, Esq., M. D., Edward Buck, Esq., C. S.

The selections are unexceptionable.

THE LATEST NEWS from Yarkand brought down by a Bhat is that Niaz Hakim wrote a private letter to the Russians that he would join them if they would only take Kashgar. This note fell into the hands of the Chinese, who immediately seized Niaz Hakim, his whole family and relations and executed them all.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Report on the Sanitary Measures in India in 1876-77, together with miscellaneous information up to June 1878, Vol. X (Parliamentary Blue-Book). 2. Buddha Gya, the Hermitage of Sakya Muni, by Rajendralala Mitra, L. L. D. C. I. E. 3. Bombay Nagri Almanac for Sukabda 1800. 4. Jibun Probat—a Historical Romance in Bengali, by Romesh Chunder Dutt. C. S. 5. The Indian Exchange, by W. H. O. Solicitor of the High Court.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, March 1.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Fawcett brought forward his motion, announced on 24th January last, calling attention to the inadequate control now exercised over the expenditure of the revenues of India, and asking that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the operations of the Government of India, the Act of 1858, and other Acts amending the same. After some discussion, the motion was negatived by 139 votes against 100. Mr. Stanhope, Under-Secretary for India, made a statement concerning the present control, which he declared was adequate and effective, and he said that the

estimate of increase of taxation which is proposed will not be exceeded. Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Grant Duff spoke in opposition to the motion, which was supported by Mr. Bright. Latest advices from the Cape state that the Zulu Chief, Cetewayo, is concentrating his forces preparatory to invading the Province of Natal, but that the Tugela river is at present unfordable.

2.—In the Commons yesterday the Army Discipline Bill for amending and consolidating the Mutiny Act with the Articles of War was read for the first time. News has been received of the defeat of the Kashgar rebels by the Chinese, the rebels were routed and forced to return into Russian territory.

3.—The whole of the eight Regiments and two Batteries ordered to reinforce the British Force in Natal have left England. The Times in a leading article on Yakob Khan's letters to the Government of India states that if Yakob concludes peace on acceptable terms, England will recognise him and afford him moral support. The British and French Governments have agreed to declare to the Khedive that the retention of Nubar Pacha in office as President of the Council of Ministers is indispensable.

4.—In the House of Commons last night, the Secretary of State for War, in moving the Army Estimates, said the Government has under consideration the formation of a reserve of officers who will receive extra allowance and higher pay, and be employed only when required. The question of heavy guns, he said was at present seriously occupying the attention of the Government. No change was contemplated in the total strength of the army which will be 135,000 men this year.

Port Said, March 3.—The British India Company's steamer Manora, with troops for Natal, arrived at Cape St. Vincent on the morning of the 3rd. This is the fastest passage on record; her average speed being 13.8 knots an hour. Great enthusiasm prevailed amongst the troops, which the pleasant voyage considerably enhanced.

Paris March 3.—M. De Marcere has resigned the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, in consequence of censure passed upon him by the Chamber of Deputies, for his administration of the Prefecture of Police, combined with personal attacks made upon him.

7.—The official statement of Lord Chelmsford, with reference to the disaster to our forces in Natal, has been published, and causes general dissatisfaction. London papers attach Lord Chelmsford, and demand his removal from the command. The Standard publishes a paragraph, stating it is not intended that Lord Chelmsford shall be superseded at present. In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question, said he had not heard of British troops being ordered to Burmah, and therefore presumed the statement was untrue.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 13th Inst. at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Induction of Static Electricity.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Friday, the 14th March, next, at 5 P. M.

Subject: Ozone, Nitrogen and Atmospheric Air.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1879.

DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

PURSUANT to appointment the Committee of the British Indian Association waited in deputation upon His Excellency the Viceroy at Government House on Saturday last at 1 P. M., with an address on the subject of the cotton duties. The Deputation consisted of the following gentlemen: Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Hon'ble Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore, Raja Suttayanand Ghosal Bahadur, Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, the Hon'ble Raja Promothonath Roy Bahadur, Newab Amir Ali Khan Bahadur, Newab Ahmed Ali, Newab Mir Mahomed Ali, Babu Doorga Churn Law, Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, Babu Obhoy Churn Goho, Kumar Debendra Mullick, Babu Ashootosh Mullick, Babu Grish Chunder Ghose, Babu Narendranath Sen, Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Manickjee Rustomji Esq. and Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.

Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Senior Vice-President of the Association, introduced the deputation in the absence of Raja Degumber Mitter, the President, who regretted his inability to attend owing to illness. Maharaja Narendra Krishna spoke to the following effect:

My Lord—We beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency with the memorial now held in my hand which on behalf of the British Indian Association, I have been requested to present to your Excellency. We humbly ask your Excellency that at the present juncture when the finances of India are not in its normal state, when the Government has been compelled to carry on a war just beyond the frontiers of India for the future safety of this Empire and when taxation has been stretched to its utmost tension, the income from the import duties on cotton goods cannot be ventured to think be safely dispensed, with. Although to a great extent, Your Excellency will have to give effect

to the instructions of the Secretary of State on the subject any reasonable suggestions to him from your Excellency against the relinquishment of this revenue we are confident will satisfy the just expectations of our countrymen. The Address which I am to read would have been presented to your Excellency by my friend Raja Dagumbar Mittra C. S. I. the President of the British Indian Association, who I am sorry to say is not able to be present here to-day in consequence of illness.

The Maharaja then read the following address :

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble EDWARD ROBERT LYTON BULWAR-LYTON, BARON LYTON of KNEBWORTH in the County of Hertford G. M. S. [I.—Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

My Lord, We, the members of the British Indian Association, contemplate with feelings of regret and alarm the continued pressure sought to be exerted from England for the repeal of the Indian import duty on cotton goods.

2. The economic part of the question has been long since disposed of by the Government of India. The nature of the import duty on cotton goods was thus pithily and truly described by Mr. Samuel Laing, whilst Minister of Finance in India :

"Free-trade does not mean that there shall be no taxes but that taxes shall be levied solely with a view to revenue and not partly for revenue and partly for protection.

"That every customs duty for an imported article should have a corresponding excise duty on similar articles produced at home has, therefore, become an axiom; and it only admits of one exception—where the amount of import duty is so moderate that it does not seriously affect trade, while it makes it obviously inexpedient to establish an excise machinery for the sake of levying a trifling duty.

This is the case with regard to corn in England, where a duty of 1s. a quarter equal to 5 per cent. on the cheaper sorts of foreign grain is retained; and it is precisely our case with regard to piece-goods.

We cannot dispense with customs duties on our imports generally; and, while this is the case, no reasonable man can object to our retaining an old accustomed duty of 5 per cent. on manufactured goods."

The Government of India, in quoting the above observations in its Tariff Resolution of 1875, remarked :

"The Government of India are still of opinion that a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* upon cotton goods, cannot practically operate as a protection to native manufactures.

The Government fully admit the advantage that would be derived to the people from a reduction in the cost of their clothing; but, as has been already said financial considerations will not admit of so large a sacrifice as that of the duty on cotton goods. There are other items of customs, moreover, particularly the export duty upon sugar by land, which regard to the general interests of the people of India demand prior consideration."

Considering, however, that the duty on coarse goods might be protective in its operation, the Government of India was pleased last year to repeal the import duty on coarse yarns and goods, and thus removed the only feature in the cotton tariff, which might be held open to any objection whatever. At present the revenue is derived from goods of the finer qualities, to which Indian manufactures offer little competition.

3. As was justly remarked by the Government of India in the Tariff Resolution referred to above, "duties upon imports have not been imposed in India with the object of protecting Indian manufactures or produce but solely for purposes of revenue." And the views of the Government of India on the subject as embodied in the Tariff Resolution, we respectfully submit, are quite in accord with the principles, which the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, with the approval of the House of Commons, has laid down regarding it. These principles are as regards imports :

that no duty should exist which affords protection to native industry, and as a corollary that no duty should be applied to any article which can be produced at home without an equivalent duty of excise on the home production also that no duty should be levied except for purely fiscal purposes.

that as far as possible the raw materials of industry and articles contributing to production should be exempt from customs taxation;

that duties should be applied only to articles which yield a revenue of sufficient importance to justify the interference with trade involved by the machinery of collection.

Looking to the real character and bearings of the import duty, we venture to think, it cannot with justice be contended, that the present duty on cotton goods is an infraction of these principles.

Regarding as we do the import duty as a potent fiscal engine, we venture to solicit Your Excellency to consider whether in the present state of Indian finance this duty can be repealed without detriment to the vital interests of this country. Before assuming the reins of the Indian Government Your Excellency in reply to a deputation from Manchester had laid down the right principle on which the decision of the Government should rest. Putting the communications between the Home Government and the Government of India on the subject in a conversational form Your Excellency was reported to have said :

"I do not see that there is any thing dictatorial in [the English Government saying to the Indian Government, or in the Secretary of State saying to the Viceroy, "We are joint guardians of a common interest, and we are of opinion that Indian interests must suffer in the long run if they are systematically regarded and treated not merely as apart from, but as antagonistic to, English interests; and therefore we ask you to consider with us the possibility of reducing at the earliest possible opportunity, these cotton duties and reducing them in such a way as to provide if possible, for their gradual but ultimate extinction. But of course in saying this we do not suggest, much less dictate to you, the Government of India, when that opportunity shall be, or what is the best and most convenient way of taking this step. These are questions which we leave to your discretion, fully recognising the difficulties of your situation and the paramount and primary obligation of every Indian Government to make the two ends meet, and avoid deficit, debt, and fresh taxation."

Believing, in the words of Your Excellency, that it is "the paramount and primary obligation of every Indian Government to make the two ends meet, and avoid deficit, debt, and fresh taxation," the people of India, we can confidently assert, are inspired with a firm belief that in deciding this question Your Excellency's Government will not

lose sight of the cardinal principle so emphatically enunciated by Your Excellency before the Manchester Deputation.

4. The present financial position of India is, indeed, critical. A terrible and wide-spread famine ravaged Southern India for nearly two years; millions of persons have died from starvation and disease notwithstanding the most benevolent exertions of Government; a dire scarcity overtook last year large tracts in Northern India where also thousands of distressed population succumbed to disease and death; in other parts of the country considerable distress prevails owing to enormous rise in the price of provisions, and yet at this time of national tribulation the Government has considered its duty to impose additional taxation to the extent of about a million and a half. Within the last three years the increase of taxation, imperial and provincial with the Bengal Road Cess, we believe has come to about three millions per annum.

5. On the other hand notwithstanding the earnest desire of Your Excellency's Government to reduce expenditure, there seems to be little prospect of relief in that direction. Again, nearly one-eighth of this Indian revenue is dependent upon the caprices of a foreign nation, to wit, the opium revenue. Farther, owing to the depreciation of silver, there is an annual drain upon the Indian Treasury from three to four millions in the shape of loss by exchange in the remittance of Home charges. Over and above this, the Indian revenue has been burdened with the cost of the Afghan war under a recent Resolution of Parliament. Thus, the outlook of Indian Finance is far from cheering, and the tax-payers of India could not but consider it a grave misfortune, if more than four-fifths of a million of revenue derived from the import duty were sacrificed by its repeal, and fresh taxation, which is unavoidable under the circumstances were had recourse to in order to recoup that loss.

6. It is observable that the import duty on cotton goods has a double advantage. In the first place while it is almost nominal in its incidence, it is highly productive. The consumers of cotton goods hardly feel that they pay a tax upon their clothing; and these consumers are not confined to the territories directly under British sway within the Indian continent. The people of the Native States, who by reason of their proximity cannot but participate in the blessings of Western civilization diffused by the British Indian Government, make no pecuniary contributions towards the maintenance of that Government, but as consumers of the cotton goods they contribute their quota to the small tax levied upon them. The incidence of the tax is thus so wide-spread that the pressure per head on an average is a little more than half an anna per annum. No one, therefore, complains of this inappreciable impost upon cotton goods. The burden upon the mass of the population is in reality insignificant inasmuch as the duty on coarse goods has been already abolished and as the climate dispenses for the poorer classes with the necessity of profuse clothing. It is the richer classes only, who largely consume cotton goods, especially of the finer qualities, which are now practically subject to taxation, but with regard to which the duty offers no protection in consequence of absence of competition in this country; but even upon the richer classes the burden is not heavy, nor would it be just or sound in policy to do away with a fruitful source of revenue for the relief of those, who are well able to bear it.

7. In the second place the import duty upon cotton goods is an indirect tax upon the consumers regulated by their own wants and means. The experience, which has been gained from time to time in the working of direct taxation in this country, has, we humbly submit, made it clear that that form of taxation is utterly unsuited to the circumstances of the people of India. By habits of thought, traditions, temper and character they are unable to resist the oppressions which necessarily flow from the levy of a direct tax in this country. Although the Government has been most anxious to prevent abuses in the administration of direct taxes, it cannot be denied that it has not been so successful in its efforts. Whether it be the Income tax, the License tax or the Municipal tax, it has become almost an axiomatic truth that the tax-payer, particularly of the poorer class, has to suffer the loss of one anna illegally received for every anna legally received from him, and the odium necessarily falls upon the Government, which levies the tax. In exceptional cases only it needs be remembered the complaints of the aggrieved tax-payers reach the ears of the superior authorities. In the majority of cases the tax-payers are poor, ignorant, and timid, and they therefore nurse their sorrows in silence and solitude. But the feeling of dissatisfaction and discontent, which a direct tax engenders and fosters, is deep and wide-spread. Hence it has been that some of the most eminent Indian authorities including two of Your Excellency's most distinguished predecessors, the late Earl Mayo, and the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Northbrook, have discountenanced the increase of direct taxation in the country. Indeed, if the states of the finances did admit of the reduction of taxation, we would venture to solicit Your Excellency to consider whether there are not taxes which from the nature, incidence and attendant evils do not deserve priority of consideration for repeal.

8. We would crave leave to submit that having regard to the circumstances of the people for this country and the admitted defects in the administrative agency a greater misfortune cannot befall it than the substitution of direct in lieu of indirect taxation. Unfortunately the tendency of recent legislation has been the reverse; for instance such an innumerable indirect tax as the Salt tax has been reduced on the one hand and such objectionable direct taxes as the Land Cess and the License tax have been imposed on the other. We have taken the liberty to express in a separate communication to Government our humble views regarding the lowering of the salt duty in the Bengal Presidency; we are in a position to affirm that though the salt duty is a tax upon one of the first necessities of life, the people at large do not complain of it, because it is so light, collected with so little oppression, and financially so productive. The tax on cotton goods is regarded in the same light, and if, as has been repeatedly acknowledged by English and Indian statesmen, it is the duty of the Indian Government to govern the country in consonance with the sentiments and feelings of the people, "a more serious error," to quote the words of an eminent English writer, "can scarcely be committed than to impose taxation on a people, regardless of their feelings and sentiments."

9. "Many of those," says the same eminent English writer, "who have taken a prominent part in advocating the repeal of these cotton duties, have undoubtedly been prompt-

ed by a sincere dislike to England being either directly or indirectly concerned with the maintenance of any form of protection. In urging, however, the immediate repeal of this protective duty, it should be remembered that many English colonies maintain a system of protection far more extended and far more onerous in its character. If no attempt is made to interfere with the colonies, while it is insisted on the part of England, regardless of the wishes of the Indian people that a particular duty which is imposed in that country shall be repealed, the impression will not unnaturally be produced that India is unfairly treated, and that she is sacrificed to the interests of English manufacturers." It would be presumptuous on our part to suggest any comparison between the lines of policy pursued by the imperial country towards her colonies and her Indian dependency, but we solicit permission to remark that situated as India is, she looks up to Your Excellency as the Representative of the British Crown in this country for the protection and advancement of her interests. She has no voice in Parliament, in the Council of the Secretary of State or in the Council of Your Excellency; unlike the inhabitants of the colonies her children have no share in the task of raising or administering the revenues; she relies entirely and absolutely on the sense of justice and responsibility of those placed in authority over her; she feels deeply grateful for the single minded zeal with which her rulers administer public affairs; and she reposes every confidence in Your Excellency's Government for a just and righteous decision on the momentous question under notice.

10. In passing the Indian Tariff Act of 1875 Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor said: "Indian statesmen have never regarded Customs duties as desirable for the purpose of protecting the product or manufactures of India. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Laing, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Massey, and Sir Richard Temple have all been thorough free traders. In India, equally as in England, protection has been regarded as an exploded doctrine, contrary to the general interests of the country, which imposes protective duties. In India, equally as in England, the doctrine has long since been abandoned that the mother country should favor colonies or foreign possessions by Customs Tariffs or navigation laws; as well as the corresponding doctrine that colonies and foreign possessions should adopt Customs Tariffs or other financial measures which favor the mother country against the interests of the colony." His Lordship added: "In all financial questions the true interest of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India has to regard." And it is a consolation to the taxpayers of India that this just and honorable feeling is cherished not only by the governing class in this country but also by the bulk of the great British nation, who are not moved by personal motives or class interests. We feel confident that this consensus of intelligent, enlightened and impartial opinion will have due weight with Your Excellency in deliberating upon this important subject.

11. As this question has been recently referred to Your Excellency by Her Majesty's Government for consideration, and as some action may probably be taken in respect of it in connection with the Budget of the ensuing financial year, we crave leave to lay before Your Excellency the views, sentiments and feelings of the tax-payers of India on this subject. We solicit that this humble address may be taken into Your Excellency's gracious consideration in deliberating on the subject and that in communicating with Her Majesty's Government Your Excellency may be pleased to direct attention to it. We conceive that it is the duty of the loyal subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Emress to acquaint her Representative in this country submissively, respectfully but frankly with their humble opinions, sentiments and feeling regarding all measures connected with their advancement and welfare, and from this sincere conviction we have ventured to approach Your Excellency with this address in the hope and belief that your Excellency will not seal with your sanction any measure on the subject under discussion, which your Excellency may not be satisfied is perfectly consistent with justice, sound policy and the true interests of India.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION
ROOMS; No. 18, British Indian Street, Calcutta, the 3rd
March 1879.

Signed by members of the Committee.

His Excellency the Viceroy made the following reply :

GENTLEMEN,—I have considered your address with the attention due to opinions deliberately expressed by an Association which is generally, and I believe correctly, regarded as representing to a great extent the Zemindars of Bengal.

In the Bengal Zemindars themselves I recognise one of the most important, and most favoured, groups of the Indian community. I am not unaware that by many persons in India it is supposed that the Zemindars of Bengal are only a small, though influential, section of Her Majesty's numerous Indian subjects; and that the greater number of them is composed of very wealthy persons possessing very large estates. But I believe any such supposition to be erroneous; for the landed property of this flourishing Province is widely and variously distributed. Nevertheless, the sentiments of the Bengal Zemindars must always be regarded with interest by the Government of India, as those of a body whose social position is important and exceptional, and whose collective wealth surpasses that of any equally large and distinct section of the Indian community.

The policy adopted by the British Government, nearly a century ago, has given to the Zemindars of Bengal a property of great, and constantly increasing, value in the land; which is elsewhere, throughout the greater part of India, the property of the State. Nor is there any class of Her Majesty's Indian subjects which, in proportion to its collective wealth and social advantages, still bears so small a share of the public burdens. That wealth, and those advantages, have directly accrued to the Zemindars of Bengal from the action of the British Government. It must therefore be, at all times, a matter of interest to this Government to be made acquainted with the views and sentiments of a body which owes to the British Crown such a special and long standing debt of loyalty and gratitude.

No one can be more anxious than I am to encourage, on the part of the Indian subjects of the Queen-Emress, disinterested criticism of the proceedings of Her Majesty's Indian Government. No one can be more willing than I am to welcome, from all parts of this widespread Empire, spontaneous expressions of local opinion as to local interests which, here or there, be they small or great, deserve fair consideration in the impartial distribution of the public burden.

But I am constrained to tell you, Gentlemen, that in your present address there are many statements which I do not admit; and that there is much in the tone of it which I cannot approve.

You have attributed to the Government of India views which it has publicly repudiated; you have imputed to the Parliament of England, and the Ministers of the Crown, satisfied acquiescence in a state of things which they have distinctly condemned; and you have ignored the duty, at all times incumbent on Her Majesty's Indian Administration, to act in honest accordance with the principles laid down for the guidance of its action by the authority from which its own is derived. As the representative of the Sovereign of India, I regret that such language should have been held to me by the representatives of some of Her Majesty's most favoured Indian subjects; and, as the responsible guardian of the general interests of the people of India, I notice with disappointment and surprise that you who represent to some extent the wealthiest class in India, whilst deprecating forms of taxation such as the Bengal Land Cesses, which fall mainly on your own class, have not shrunk from advocating, and urging on my adoption, other forms of taxation which fall almost exclusively on the great body of the poor.

So far as I understand your address, its chief object is to protest against any further measures for the removal of the Indian Import Duties on cotton goods. In your reference to this important question you connect it with the statement that "the economic part of it has long since been disposed of by the Government of India." You then quote passages from the orders of the Government of India, and those of the Secretary of State; and you conclude your references with an allusion to the action taken by the House of Commons on this question. Any one unacquainted with the facts, thus referred to might suppose from the terms of your address that the views it expresses have been approved by the House of Commons and the Secretary of State for India. But that is notoriously not the case. The truth is that these views have been condemned by the House of Commons, by the Secretary of State, by the Government of India, and by myself personally as the responsible head of this Government in language as strong and explicit as language can possibly be. I must here remind you of the decision adopted by the House of Commons without a division, and embodied in the following resolution:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, being protective in their nature and contrary to sound financial policy, ought to be repealed as soon as the financial condition of India will admit."

This, Gentlemen, is the decision of an authority from whose judgment in such matters there is virtually no appeal. It is a decision which the Ministers of the Crown and the Government of India have solemnly and repeatedly pledged themselves to carry out. Of this decision, I have frequently expressed my unreserved personal approval; and I desire to take this opportunity of once more declaring, without ambiguity, my settled determination to give to this sound decision the earliest and the wisest practical effect in my power.

I do not feel called upon to discuss with the Members of your Association the principles or details of a policy thus deliberately adopted and repeatedly proclaimed. Personally, I am convinced that it is the only sound fiscal policy as regards the true commercial interests of the country it is my present duty to administer. But on this point, even were my convictions less strong than they are, I should still deem it my duty, as the present guardian of India's highest political interests, to endeavour to close as soon as possible a perfectly fruitless and increasingly irritating controversy. I do not therefore propose to examine in detail all the assertions put forward on this subject in the address you have presented to me. But I think it is a fact of which I think I ought not to be silent, that your address contains a serious misconception which I desire to correct. It was never supposed by the Government of India that the Notification of last year would have, or could possibly have, the effect you attribute to it. It was, I think, clearly shown by Sir John Strachey, in his Financial Statement of last year, that the scope and aim of the notification were very much more limited than you assume them to have been. It was then pointed out that there were certain descriptions of cotton goods, of a comparatively small and ascertainable character; of which it might safely be asserted, without further enquiry, that the duty imposed on them was protective. The Government of India therefore resolved to commence a process of necessary fiscal reform by removing these particular goods from the Import tariff. But the Government of India was then well aware there were other kinds of cotton goods on which the duty would still remain protective both in principle and in effect. A Commission has recently been appointed to report on this subject; and it is clearly shown by the report of that Commission that there is no essential difference between the goods which were exempted last year, and large classes of cloths, known by other descriptions which still remain subject to duty. The justification for the narrow limits within which the Government reluctantly confined its measures of last year was the expediency of proceeding by tentative steps in the gradual but steady development of the important principle on which it was acting. But the maintenance of these limits within which its action was then restricted cannot for a moment be defended on the ground put forward in your address, that the Cotton Duties have now ceased to be protective. In my judgment, very much more remains to be done before this assertion can be made with any approach to truth.

You say in your address that the present financial condition of India is critical; that a terrible famine has recently been ravaging the country; and yet that at this time the Government has deemed it its duty to impose additional taxation to the extent of about a million and a half. Gentlemen, you have overestimated the amount of the additional taxation which the Government of India has deemed it its duty to impose. This however, is not a matter of much importance; but it is, to me at least, a matter for much surprise and regret, to find that, in commenting with disapproval on the action taken by the Government of India in what you justly term "a time of national tribulation," you have entirely failed to recognise the fact that the sole purpose of the additional taxation, you complain of, was the preservation of the lives of the people of India from the effects of famine. Whether the particular measures adopted for that purpose were, or were not, judiciously devised, is a question fairly open to unprejudiced discussion. But the motive and purpose of those measures are certainly not open to doubt. Whatever may be the faults or shortcomings of this Government, its action in the matter, to which your address makes reference, was dictated by the sincerest and most anxious desire to give to the people of India the greatest protection which could practically be provided for them against the

calamities of future famines. To insinuate the contrary is to insinuate a calumny.

You say that, within the last three years, you believe there has been, inclusive of the Bengal Land Cess, an increase of taxation, Imperial and Provincial, amounting to about three millions per annum. I am at a loss to understand the grounds on which you make this statement. The Bengal Land Cess was not first imposed within the last three years. The Act which introduced it was passed by the Bengal Council in the year 1871; and I am informed that the largest amount ever collected from this cess in any year has been a little over £300,000. The Bengal Land Cess was imposed during the Viceroyalty of my predecessor, when Sir George Campbell was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and I believe that no tax has ever been more generally approved by impartial and competent judges. It is a purely local tax, imposed exclusively for the benefit of the people of Bengal; and every rupee raised by this tax is expended, under local supervision, on works of purely local utility. When this tax was imposed, Bengal, the richest and most lightly taxed Province of the Empire, was of all the Provinces of India the most backward in its means of communication. This was generally felt to be a scandal; but it was felt to be a greater scandal that, unlike all other Provinces of India, Bengal should contribute a most nothing to the supply of its own local necessities; or that those necessities should be supplied out of funds drawn by taxation from the poorer Provinces of India. During the last three years, the total estimated annual amount of the new taxation imposed upon the country, for its protection against famine, has been about £1,100,000; but the whole of this estimated amount has not hitherto been actually collected. On the other hand, Customs and Sugar Duties, to the amount of more than £1,000,000 have been removed. The greater part of the reduction effected in the Customs Duties was made by my predecessor; and the actual net increase of taxation during the past three years which you represent to have been about three millions, has not exceeded £700,000. Simultaneously with an addition to the Salt Duties in Madras and Bombay, the Government has reduced these duties to an approximately equal amount throughout Bengal and Northern India. You, however, object to these reductions in the duty on salt. You say that the Salt Duty, although it falls upon one of the first necessities of life, is innocuous, because it is lightly assessed and collected with little opposition. I do not deem it necessary to discuss with you that question. If there be one question in reference to which more than to any other, the course of policy long followed by the Governments of India and of England has been consistent and decided, it is this question of salt. My predecessors, Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo, and Lord Northbrook, never wavered in their desire to see this policy completely carried out. The object of it, as explained in the Financial Statement of last year, was, and is, not to increase revenue, but to ensure to the people of India "the means of obtaining with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest possible rate, consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt only limited by the people's capacity for consumption." Even however, from a purely financial point of view, I am satisfied that this policy will prove more profitable to the State than the policy of maintaining throughout the greater part of India duties which undoubtedly restrict the people's consumption of a commodity universally needed. It will therefore be one of my greatest cares of personal satisfaction to remember that as Viceroy of India, I have at least, in the practical treatment of this great question, not fallen short of the achievements of my predecessors. By far the most difficult part of that great reform of our salt administration, which has so long been in progress, is now satisfactorily accomplished; and I look forward with confidence to still greater and more rapid progress in the immediate future.

You have stated that the Indian revenue has been burdened with the cost of the Afghan War under a recent resolution of Parliament. I doubt, Gentlemen, if there has ever been in modern times a war in which such brilliant and substantial successes have been achieved with so small a sacrifice of men and money, or such little assistance from the tax-payers of the community most directly benefited by its results. But, as a matter of fact the Government of India in providing for the cost of this just, unavoidable and hitherto successful war has been assisted in a spirit of marked liberality by the Government and Parliament of England. It is my conviction however and I state it in the belief that it will not be disputed by the wisest and the most farseeing and the most patriotic of Her Majesty's Indian subjects that it would be a disgrace and an inglorious confession of weakness on the part of India to acknowledge that she an Empire covering a continent and possessing a population of two hundred million souls with a revenue of more than fifty millions sterling and an army of 200,000 soldiers cannot avenge an insult against her dignity secure her frontiers or maintain her rights by war against the barbarous Prince of comparatively small and poor country adjacent to her own territory without dispossessing the financial resources and disturbing the military organisation of the whole British Empire. India in the war to which you have referred has been unopposed by any European Power; but if India wishes to incite any European Power to stir up troubles between herself and her Asiatic neighbours, she cannot better ensure so deplorable result than by showing that she is unable or unwilling to defend with a stout heart and a firm hand her own interests in reliance on her own resources. I am therefore unable to sympathise with the tone in which you have referred to your own very small share in supporting the burden of this noble national duty.

Gentlemen, you have reminded me of a declaration made by my predecessor that in all financial questions the true interests of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India has to regard. I unreservedly approve and adopt that declaration; and whatever may be the further action of the Government of India on this important question it will certainly be taken with exclusive reference to that we conscientiously conceive to be the highest the wisest and the most permanent interests of the people of India.

CALCUTTA
8th, March 1879.

LYTTON.

The Deputation then retired.

It has never been our lot to read such an angry and undignified reply from the head of the

Indian Administration to a respectable and important public body as His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to vouchsafe to the Deputation of the British Indian Association. If the language had not proceeded from the representative of our gracious Sovereign, from one whose personal courtesy and grace of manner could not for a moment be questioned, the critic would not have felt hampered in his criticisms. We all regret that personalities have of late been imported into political discussions in England, but there party rancour might lead to excesses of language, which would be otherwise wholly unjustifiable. Here, however, the political atmosphere is perfectly calm; here there is no party warfare; here there are no exciting topics of party politics; and above all here the Queen's Representative occupies the neutral position of a Ruler of many races, classes, and creeds, who look up to him as their common guardian, unconnected with any party and uninfluenced by any party motives. But we are no less surprised than concerned to see the Viceroy descend from his high pedestal and under his own roof and with his own mouth use language towards men, who in this matter represented we might say the whole Indian community, as if they were a band of banditti. And who were the gentlemen, who composed this deputation? There were two Maharajas, one of whom a late and the other the present colleague of His Excellency in his Legislative Council, and who have received the highest honors from the State in consideration of their loyalty, public spirit, and high character; three Rajas, who in the same manner have been honored for the distinguished public services rendered by their families and themselves; three Newabs, who have been similarly honored by Government; two mercantile gentlemen, one of whom the first native merchant in the town no less distinguished for his enterprise than for public beneficence, and the other an old, wealthy and highly esteemed native banian; a leading zemindar, who has spent a fortune for the diffusion of education and the improvement of the material condition of his countrymen; two Calcutta millionaires, whose loyalty is no less measured by their stake in public credit than their devoted attachment to Government, and the liberality of whose families is gratefully recognized by the public; two wellknown lawyers; and last though not the least the first representative of the loyal Parsees in the metropolis. Such were the gentlemen, who composed the deputation, and they were told by the Viceroy that they represented "one of the most favoured groups of the Indian community," that they enjoyed property, "which is elsewhere throughout the greater part of India the property of the state," that they have misrepresented "the Government of India, the Parliament of England and the ministers of the Crown," that though "to some extent the wealthiest class in India," they have urged "forms of taxation," which "fall almost exclusively on the great body of the poor," that by referring to famine taxation of last year in the terms they did they had insinuated "a calumny," and that if by adverting to the resolution of Parliament burdening the Indian revenue with the cost of the Afghan war they questioned the justice of it, it would be "a disgrace and an inglorious confession of weakness on the part of India." His Lordship added, "I am constrained to tell you, gentlemen, that in your present address there are many statements which I do not admit, and that there is much in the tone of it, which I cannot approve." When the head of the Government uses such strong language, we naturally pause and ask, what is the direct offence which has provoked the wrath of one, who is so conspicuous for his equable temper. Does it come from his own undefiled heart? We give the memorial *in extenso*; we have read it over and over, and we candidly confess that we fail to perceive one sentence, phrase or word, which justifies the sweeping condemnation passed by the Viceroy. We have neither time nor space to go into details this week, but we submit with due deference that it would have been fair if the Viceroy had condescended to point out the particular passages, to which His Excellency raised such serious objection. The deputation did not "insinuate" any thing far less a "calumny" against famine taxation, or discuss the question of the

justice of charging the Indian revenue with the cost of the Afghan war. They had simply stated facts. Indeed, they did not discuss the general financial policy of the Government at all; they had urged in temperate and respectful language that the cotton duty was not a burden upon the people of India, that as an indirect tax it was an unobjectionable fiscal engine, and that if the condition of the finances should admit of reduction of taxation, direct taxes, which were necessarily fruitful of oppression, should go first. His Lordship was good enough to say, "no one can be more willing than I am to welcome from all parts of this widespread empire spontaneous expressions of local opinion as to local interests, which here or there, be they small or great, deserve fair consideration in the impartial distribution of the public burden." But is the reception, which His Excellency has given to the deputation of the British Indian Association, calculated to encourage such expression of opinion? The Government of India has been described to be despotism tempered by public opinion. But will the language of the Viceroy foster an independent, healthy, and fearless public opinion? What will enlightened India, impartial England, aye the civilized world think of it? We have given above both the address and the reply, and leave the unprejudiced public to judge the merits of the two and pronounce upon the "tone" of the two. In the absence of representative institutions in this country no public body can afford to bandy words with the head of the Government; it must bow to him in silence and deference, but will the language of the Viceroy to the first political body in Bengal, if not in India, which has always loyally co-operated with Government in the furtherance of public measures, which is spontaneously and generously consulted by Government both imperial and local in many matters of public importance, the services of which in this respect have been repeatedly acknowledged by Viceroys, Lieutenant Governors, Members of Council and other high functionaries, and which has supplied some of the most useful and active members to both the Vice-regal and local Councils, pass unnoticed in the Imperial Parliament? It is well known that the British Indian Association have forwarded to the two Houses of Parliament petitions regarding the cost of the Afghan War, which will be presented by Lord Northbrook and Mr. Gladstone respectively, and if this move has displeased the Viceroy, though we cannot make any positive statement to that effect, we cannot help saying that His Lordship mistook his own functions in mixing up the two questions of the cotton duties and the cost of the Afghan War. We are sincerely sorry for the attitude which His Excellency assumed towards the deputation of the Association on Saturday last. If His Lordship went upon the principle that when a counsel has no good case he abuses the opposite party, His Lordship was undoubtedly right.

We have already said that we have neither time nor space to go into details this week. But there is one statement in the Viceroy's reply, which involving as it does a matter of fact calls for prompt notice. The British Indian Association stated in their memorial: "Within the last three years the increase of taxation, imperial and provincial, with the Bengal Road Cess, we believe has come to about three millions per annum." In the first place the Viceroy corrected the statement with some show of temper by saying that the Bengal Road Cess was passed in 1871, but did the context of the passage we have quoted imply that it was passed within "the last three years?" But this is a small matter and let it pass. His Lordship said in reply, "during the last three years the total estimated annual amount of the new taxation imposed upon the country for its protection against famine has been about £1,100,000." The Association did not say that the three millions referred to represented *famine* taxation alone. They had stated that including the Bengal Road Cess the increase of taxation imperial and provincial amounted to about three millions within the last three years. Let us see whether this statement is correct or not. We give the figures below:

Cesses on land revenue, 1876-77

£ 625,000

Public Works Cess in Bengal and Agricultural Cess in Northern India 1877-78. ...	500,000
License tax 1878-79 ...	750,000
Increased Salt Duty ditto ditto ...	600,000
Estimated increase from the new stamp duties ...	150,000
Bengal Road Cess ...	300,000
Total ...	2,925,000

Such are the figures, which we take chiefly from the Budget Resolution of the Government of India issued last year. But Lord Lytton said that the *net* increase was £700,000. We have nothing to do with the *net* increase. Surely the people of Madras and Bombay do not feel the pressure of the increased salt duty the less because the salt tax has been reduced in the Bengal Presidency. More hereafter.

DEPUTATION TO LORD CRANBROOK.

AN influential deputation from Manchester and other manufacturing towns of Lancashire waited in deputation upon Viscount Cranbrook on the subject of the cotton duties. We have carefully perused all that Lancashire has written and said regarding it, but we fail to perceive that it has any substantial grievance. Col. Jackson, the spokesman of the deputation, said that "although the Indian Treasury received about 850,000*l.* from that duty, it was a burden on the people of India to the extent of 2,000,000*l.*" He did not condescend to say in what way it was a burden upon the people of India. We explained last week that the pressure per head was not more than half an anna per annum. We thank Col. Jackson for his generous solicitude for the people of India, but these would rather wish that they might be saved from such friends. Then the gallant Col. said that "a novel cotton trade had sprung up in India, that it was an injury to it." How cogent and convincing was his reasoning! He remarked, "if there was selfishness anywhere, it was not in Manchester, where there was a desire that there should be perfect equality between the subjects of the Queen and the subjects of the Empress. Upon that broad ground, and upon the ground that protective duties yielded to the revenue less than they imposed upon the people in the way of burden, he considered they were entitled to ask for the complete repeal of the tax." And how was this novel principle of equality to be attained? By repealing the cotton duties for the benefit of Manchester and imposing some heavy direct taxation to recoup the loss of revenue for the benefit of India! And this is the measure of equal justice, which Manchester advocates for India. It is remarkable that Manchester did not attempt to prove how far was the present cotton duty protective in operation. The duty on coarse goods has been abolished, and if the duty did offer protection to any class of goods, it was the coarse goods. As for the goods of the finer qualities, Manchester has the monopoly of the Indian market. How could it then brand the duty as a protective one? But the duty is necessary for purposes of revenue. It yields four-fifths of a million, and how can the Indian Government in the present state of its finances afford to surrender it? The deputation quoted the decision of Parliament, but does the House of Commons require that the duty should be repealed at the sacrifice of India? We give the following remarks of the Government of India on the subject from its Budget Resolution of last year:

The principles on which the Customs legislation of the United Kingdom has been based are now admitted axioms by all who recognise the theoretic advantages of free trade. They must be regarded as a part of the national policy which Great Britain has finally adopted, and which the Secretary of State for India, with the deliberate approval of the House of Commons, has required the Government of India in this country to carry out.

These principles are, as regards imports:—

- (1) that no duty should exist which affords protection to native industry, and, as a corollary, that no duty should be applied to any article which can be produced at home without an equivalent duty of excise on the home production, also that no duty should be levied except for purely fiscal purposes;
- (2) that, as far as possible, the raw materials of industry and articles contributing to production should be exempt from customs taxation;
- (3) that duties should be applied only to articles which yield a revenue of sufficient importance to justify

the interference with trade involved by the machinery of collection.

To revert to the cotton duties, regarding which the Resolution of the House of Commons has declared that, being contrary to sound commercial principles, they ought to be abolished, the Government of India has been at some pains to ascertain how such of them as are now actually protective can be defined. The real test is the quality or fineness of the yarn of which the goods consist. At present the Indian manufacture is confined to the coarser yarns and goods made of such yarns, and it is evident that the 5 per cent. import duty does protect such yarns and goods against competition from without. It is difficult to determine exactly how far it is effective. The coarser Indian yarns and piece-goods may, by their comparative cheapness, displace, as indeed it is asserted that they have displaced, finer imported goods in the Indian market. So far as this happens, the duties are destructive of the Customs revenue. However this may be, it is generally admitted, and the Customs returns, so far as they supply information, show, that there are certain descriptions of goods regarding which it can safely be asserted that they are of the kinds with which the Indian manufactures can compete successfully. These are unbleached T cloths under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings, and drills. The duty paid by these descriptions of piece-goods in 1876-77 was only £22,227, of which probably some portion was given back in the shape of drawbacks and refunds, as there is a considerable re-export of grey piece-goods from India. The total value of such goods re-exported in 1876-77 was £302,234. They are taken chiefly to Persia, Arabia, and the east coast of Africa. The total refunds and drawbacks in 1867-68 amounted to £12,563. It is not known how much of this was on account of the coarser goods specified above.

The Government of India has determined to commence by exempting these descriptions with the further condition that the goods so exempted shall not contain finer yarn than what is known as 30s, that is, yarn of which 30 hanks of 840 yards each weigh one pound. The loss of duty, calculated on the figures of 1876-77, cannot exceed £22,227, and, for the reasons above stated, will probably be less. For yarns themselves the limit selected for exemption is for mule twist 32s and for water twist 20s. The former yielded in 1876-77 £3,400, and the latter £39, minus any refunds and drawbacks that may have been granted. The duty on long-stapled raw cotton yielded £15, and it is quite unnecessary to maintain this duty. The maximum remission of duty proposed under these heads, calculated on the figures of 1876-77, amounts to £25,681.

It will be thus seen that the Government has done all that it could be fairly asked to do to remove the only objectionable feature in the cotton tariff. What is there in it now which can be justly objected to on economic grounds?

Lord Cranbrook like his predecessor simply coquetted with Lancashire in his reply. He made no definite promise, and yet did all that he could to soothe her with hopes, which, if he were true to India, he could hardly expect to realize. He said "I have taken office in this department, finding myself pledged by my predecessor and by Parliament to a certain course with respect to these duties, and I accept to the fullest extent the promises which were made by Lord Salisbury—(hear, hear) and also the resolution of the House of Commons which pledges us, practically, as soon as the financial condition of India will permit, that those duties shall be—I will not say at once or wholly repealed, for I think Lord Salisbury carefully guarded himself on that point—but gradually repealed in such a way as not to affect injuriously the finances of our great Eastern dependency." While admitting that the trade of Lancashire was suffering from great depression Lord Cranbrook could not deny that the manufactures in India were equally suffering from the evil. He remarked that, "with regard to Bombay, I had a private letter the other day stating that, although the Bombay mills were manufacturing, they had no sale for their goods at the present moment, and that the English goods were also standing idle, because the people of India had not yet recovered from the effects of the famine, and were not able to purchase either Indian made or English goods. I believe the depression is affecting the trade of Bombay gradually more and more." May we venture to ask—is this the time for Lancashire to demand the repeal of the duties, which must necessitate increased taxation? With regard to the Indian surplus his Lordship said: "The large surplus to which Colonel Jack-

son alluded was not quite so large as he supposed, because Sir John Strachey has recently put forward the view that there was a deficit of 300,000*l.* in the famine account, as he considered that while there was a sum of 1,500,000*l.* due to the famine account, only 1,200,000*l.* was raised." Again: "Now, Colonel Jackson, and, indeed, all the speakers, have left out of sight one of the most material points with regard to the revenues of India—and that is the question of exchange; and I cannot help thinking that you who represent the manufacturers of Lancashire have not taken sufficiently into account the enormous influence which the exchange must have upon the sales which you make in India. We have every reason to fear that instead of being only three millions, it may increase to four millions, and therefore as we look forward, you must take into consideration the enormous pressure upon us of that unfavourable exchange." His Lordship thus concluded:

While I say that I will urge upon the Government of India to take the earliest opportunity to go forward in this course—and I know I am pressing those who are only too anxious and willing to do so—I must at the same time warn you that there are circumstances connected with the revenues of India, both in the question of the war and the exchange, that make it quite impossible that any responsible Minister of India can make a promise which he may not be able to fulfil. I should be sorry to hold out hopes which I could not realise.

If we understand aright the drift of Lord Cranbrook's reply nothing will be done in the way of repealing the cotton duties till there be an available surplus. But there are other points, which ought to have been considered by the Secretary of State. The cotton duty is an indirect tax; its pressure is infinitesimal, and its collection causes no oppression. Should the Government abandon such an unobjectionable impost and saddle the people with direct taxation for the sake of a knot of Lancashire manufacturers? This is a point which cannot in the interests of the millions of this country be overlooked. Lord Cranbrook talked of justice to India, and if that justice is done, we shall have nothing to complain of.

THE WAR.

WE announced last week that authentic intelligence has been received of the death of Amir Shere Ali. The fate, which has befallen the unfortunate prince, may justly excite commiseration. He was an able, skilful and bold man. In the war of succession after Dost Mahomed's death he made his way to his father's throne by the sheer force of his own energy, skill and courage. Our Government had remained neutral. In fact it relied entirely on the chapter of accidents. Although Shere Ali was not pleased with the attitude of our Government, still he did not discard its friendship. He said that his father's dying declaration was that he should cultivate friendly terms with the British Government, and hoped that the same good will and friendship which had been accorded to his father would be extended to him. Our Government, though it took no part in the war of succession, ultimately recognized him as the *de facto* and *de jure* ruler of Kabul. From that time until the Peshwar conference of 1877 there was the utmost cordiality between Shere Ali and our Government. He received money, arms and ammunitions in return of his friendly assurances. He was, however, always anxious for a substantial guarantee of protection from our Government against foreign attacks, but his application was always rejected. He then fell into the hands of the Russians, and was gradually alienated from our Government. He was however mistaken in the course he pursued, and he has paid dearly for his mistakes. His country invaded by the English, his throne shaken, his old adherents falling off, he banished himself from his capital, and sought for assistance from his new allies, the Russians, but in vain. He has at last died of a broken heart!

The death of Amir Shere Ali practically clears our ground in Kabul. He was in hostility with us and his death puts an end to that hostility. Our Government in declaring war took especial care to say that it sent its army against the ruler but

not against the people of Kabul, and in the operations of its campaign in Afghanistan it has made this point clear. It has done its best to spare the people. It has chastised those only who have been guilty of outrages upon our troops and men. But the very first action of every column of British troops has been the invitation of the local chiefs and notabilities to a peaceful assembly, the offer of amity and friendship to them, and the disavowal of all hostile action against the people at large. Of course our officers have not received reciprocity of feeling every-where. There have been tribes and classes, who have resented the march of our troops, who have looked upon their presence with an intense feeling of enmity, and who have not been slow in committing overt acts of hostility. But there has been a large body of Sirdars and men, who have been friendly to us, and who would be glad to see the establishment of British influence in Kabul, though they would not like to lose their national independence. In this position of things how is our Government to deal with the Afghan Government, and after all, who constitutes now that Government? When Shere Ali quitted Kabul he left Yakub as the Regent to carry on the administration during his absence. Perhaps he did not leave him perfect freedom in matters of war and peace. But the death of Shere Ali has released Yakub from the restrictions imposed by his father. Then he is not committed to the policy of Shere Ali. He had been imprisoned by his father, and so he had no participation whatever in his diplomatic moves and relations. On the other hand he cannot forget that one of the first causes of an estrangement between Shere Ali and the British Government was Lord Northbrook's remonstrance to the former against his own treacherous detention. Although nothing came out of this correspondence except the dissatisfaction and anger it caused to Shere Ali, Yakub should remember that our Government went out of its way to help him. Then Yakub has not been a party to the alliance of Kabul with Russia. Apart from the question whether after the shabby treatment which Shere Ali received at the hands of Russia, refusing him assistance of every description, the Muscovite has any claim to a consideration from, far less to the gratitude of, the Afghan, Yakub is under no personal obligation to the Russians. Then again the Russian Government have now given an assurance to the English Government that they will not interfere with the internal politics of Afghanistan in any way, and in the face of that pledge they will not, at any rate immediately, do anything, which would be subversive of the good understanding between the two Governments. We do not therefore believe the rumours, which are now and then circulated by intriguing persons, to the effect that Russia will bribe Yakub Khan with men and money, and that the former has been accordingly assembling troops to fight our troops. It is not at all unlikely that perhaps Yakub Khan, a man of warlike temperament, should cherish a desire to fight with our Government before he yields to its wishes. But is he prepared to fight? Is not the Afghan army disorganized; are the Sirdars, who are in sympathy with, if not in allegiance to us, likely to take up his cause; is not his treasury empty, and himself reduced in health and influence? We believe no opposition has been offered to him in ascending the throne. Possession is nine points of the law, and being in possession of the throne he is not likely to risk it. Then by the declaration of his father he has now a lawful right to the throne. Such being the case one difficulty in the way of our negotiating with the Afghan Government has been removed. Yakub's offer of his friendship to us moreover shows that he is willing to accept peace. Some seem to think that it is the usual Afghan pretext of gaining time to turn the tables hereafter. This, however, is not likely, for after all, our Government is the victor in the field, and the delusion about the strength of the Afghans has been dissipated. We think that the present opportunity ought to be taken to conclude peace as speedily as possible. The presence of our troops in Afghanistan is a drain on our finances and detrimental to the health and lives of our men.

MR. FAWCETT ON INDIAN FINANCE AND TAXATION.

MR. FAWCETT has contributed a remarkable article to the *Nineteenth Century* on Indian Finance and taxation. He attacks the excessive military expenditure of India and points out that the "forward" frontier policy was calculated to lead to further increase. He quotes the opinions of some of the best informed Indian officers in support of his position, one of which we give: "Under Providence," says Sir Richard Temple, "we are trustees for the public funds of India, and we are responsible for the careful application of them. When there are so many objects of certain usefulness and necessity within India itself, on which to spend this money, it is a grave thing to spend such money in foreign regions on objects of doubtful expediency." But how little is this truth borne in mind in practice? Already the Afghan war has led to the augmentation of the Native troops. Mr. Fawcett says: "Less than a month had elapsed from the time our troops had crossed the Frontier, when it was announced that it had been decided to increase the Native army by 15,000 men, or about 12 per cent. There is no point connected with the Government of India, on which there is greater unanimity of opinion than that it would not be prudent to add to the number of the Native army without proportionately increasing the strength of European army. An increase of 12 per cent. in the European and Native army will certainly involve a cost of not less than 1,500,000*l.* a year." Mr. Fawcett thus sums up his review of the financial position of India:

1. The revenue is characterised by great inelasticity.
2. The expenditure has increased in a marked manner in recent years, partly from the general increase in the cost of administration, and partly from a depreciation in the value of silver.
3. The military expenditure is excessive, absorbing 45 per cent. of the entire net revenue of the country; and this expenditure is likely to be greatly augmented if the Frontier of India is advanced, as now seems to be contemplated.
4. A comparatively stationary revenue having to meet an increasing expenditure, it will be necessary sooner or later to add to the taxation of India. If a deficit is temporarily met by borrowing the money which will have to be provided to pay the interest on the loan, must ultimately increase the deficit, which will have to be met by increased taxation.
5. There has already been a most serious increase in the indebtedness of India, amounting in twenty years to 100 per cent.

Such being the condition of Indian Finance the question is whether there is any fair prospect of the exhaustion of the Indian revenue without pressing upon the people. Mr. Fawcett remarks:

"In order adequately to appreciate the grave consequences which may be produced by an increase of taxation in India, it is essential to bear in mind that the question cannot be regarded as if it were simply a financial one. Between England and India, in matters of taxation, there is a most fundamental difference. If some contingency should occur in England, which would render it necessary to obtain 5,000,000*l.* by additional taxation, it is perfectly well known how easily the money could be provided. More than 5,000,000*l.* could be raised by adding twopence in the pound to the income-tax, and by slightly increasing the duty on some article of general consumption, such as tea or spirits. But in India, if it became necessary to raise not 5,000,000*l.*, but even a smaller sum, say 3,000,000*l.*, by additional taxation, it will scarcely be denied that taxes might have to be imposed which would be regarded by the people as so burdensome as to create a most serious amount of discontent.

In order to obtain the comparatively trifling sum of 750,000*l.*, the Government came to the conclusion, as already stated, that no better course was open to them than to impose a trades license tax of five pence in the pound upon all trade incomes, even on those as small as 4*s.* a week. As the Government of India must have been fully aware of the discontent which such a tax would inevitably cause, it may be fairly concluded that they would never have sanctioned it, if they could have discovered any less unsatisfactory way of obtaining the money. It is already rumoured that the income-tax will again be imposed, and although this tax has often been supported on the ground that it will reach a wealthy class who are least heavily taxed, yet nothing can be more unwise than to ignore the very serious disadvantages asso-

ciated with the levying of such a tax in India. It was unequivocally condemned by three successive Indian Finance Ministers. The practical objections to the tax, as distinguished from the theoretical arguments that may be adduced in its favor, have been stated with remarkable clearness by Mr. Laing, who for many years served in India as Finance Minister. He has said that he regarded the Income Tax as "about as bad and obnoxious a mode of raising revenue, as it is possible to imagine in a country like India. . . . I think that for an Oriental country, and with the Eastern habit of mind, any tax which imposes inquisition into individual means is attended with innumerable evils which are little felt in a country like England." And he further expressed an opinion that, in consequence of the impossibility of preventing abuses connected with assessment of the tax in a country like India "for every rupee that comes into the Treasury, two rupees are extorted from the population that have to pay the tax."

Mr. Fawcett therefore unequivocally condemns the Income tax. In fact he goes further. He says in effect that the limits of taxation have already been reached in India. "The amount, which can be raised by any form of direct taxation in India is, in consequence of the general poverty of the country, extremely small; and the amount which can be raised by indirect taxation may be regarded as having already nearly reached its utmost possible limits. Nothing more than a very trifling amount can ever be raised by imposing taxes on luxuries which are consumed by the few. The indirect taxes which are really productive are those which are imposed on articles of general consumption. In India, the mass of the people are so poor that they use no article which can be taxed except salt, and the taxation on salt has already reached that extreme point when any increase of duty would most seriously diminish consumption. It has been sometimes said that a duty might be imposed on tobacco, but by the evidence given before the Indian Finance Committee, it is shown that the proposal has often been considered by the Indian Government, who have always concluded that the objections to this tax are so strong that it ought not to be imposed. Scarcely any arrangement that could be adopted would be regarded as more harassing by the people of India."

We entirely concur, though we must confess as we have often said that the Government has pursued a most short-sighted policy by lowering the salt-duty in the Bengal Presidency on grounds, which are purely sentimental. Then the question arises, how are the financial difficulties of India to be met? Mr. Fawcett says: "Of all the things connected with the financial administration of India that require to be done, nothing is so essential as the immediate recognition of the fact that India has hitherto been governed on far too costly a scale. 'For some years,' Mr. Fawcett continues, 'the Indian Government has been living beyond its means. In almost every direction too much money has been spent; and those who have been responsible for this expenditure seem too often to have forgotten that India, instead of being one of the wealthiest, is one of the poorest countries in the world. Page after page might be filled with instances of reckless extravagance.' Mr. Fawcett adds: "It is just the same with a nation as it is with an individual. Whether or not a particular outlay can be justified, depends upon the amount of income, out of which it has to be met. Nothing, for instance, may be more appropriate than for a man with 4,000*l.* a year to live in a house the rent of which is 400*l.* But if his income is only 1,000*l.*, to live in such a house would be an act of reckless folly. It is no use to dilate upon the advantages which a man would derive from keeping a carriage. If he cannot afford a carriage, he must submit to the discomfort of a cab. Without an hour's delay, the fact should be recognised that India is not in a position to pay for various services which she receives at their present rate of remuneration." The above we may say are axiomatic truths. But who listens to them? The Government of India seems to be fully alive to the necessity of economy, but its action does not suit its words. The expenditure is increasing without let or handrance, and there is little effective control over it. The Indian Council has a voice in the administration of the finances, but what

does it amount to? The Imperial Parliament has of course supreme control over all Indian matters, but the Government of the day generally commands a majority and easily carries all that it wants. The prospects of the Indian taxpayers are thus very gloomy, and while we feel deeply grateful to such zealous and disinterested friends of India as Mr. Fawcett, we own with sorrow that unless their benevolent labours be seconded by the great British nation, the practical results will be nil.

BUDDHA GAYA BY DR. RAJENDRA-LALA MITRA.

THIS is a splendid volume. It has been published under the auspices of the Government of Bengal. And it is a work which does great credit to its learned author and to the Government under whose patronage it has been published. The origin of the work is given in the preface. In the winter of 1876 the late King of Burma deputed three of his officers to superintend the repairs of the ancient temple at Buddha Gaya. The men arrived at the place in January 1877 and immediately set to work. With the permission of the Mohant, in whose charge the temple is kept, they cleared away a large space around it, built an enclosing wall, renewed the retaining walls of the terrace of the Temple, replastered its interior, and took some steps for preserving the sacred Bodhi tree. In the course of their work they brought to light a great number of votive stupas, images, friezes, impressions of the sacred feet, and other objects of antiquarian interest. Some of these they built into the new wall, others lay scattered about the place. The subject was brought to the notice of the Government of Bengal in the middle of last year, and suggestions were made to prevent the masking and modernizing of the ancient temple. Sir Ashley Eden asked the renowned Indian Antiquarian, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, to proceed to Buddha Gaya, and to make a report on the subject. Accordingly our author visited the shrine in the autumn of 1877, and in the course of his enquiries collected much valuable information, maps, and placards, which could not be embodied in the report, and which he has laid before the public in the shape of this magnificent production.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's work throws a flood of light on the history of Buddhism and of Buddha Gaya. The temple of Buddha Gaya attracted the attention of antiquarians from a very early period in the history of British rule in India. In 1809 Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton visited it, but the results of his enquiries were not published till 1830. In 1832 Mr. Hawthorne, then judge of Gaya, discovered some inscriptions in and about Buddha-Gaya, which were published in the journal of the Asiatic Society. In 1846 Major Markham Kittoe was appointed Archaeological Surveyor of India, and the first field to which he directed attention was the district of Gaya, but he did not live long to utilize the materials he had collected. In 1861 General Cunningham visited Buddha Gaya, and the notes of his researches were first published in the journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. General Cunningham visited the place for the second time in 1871, and published a comprehensive essay on its antiquities in the third volume of his Archaeological Survey Reports. Such is the history of researches into the antiquities of Buddha-Gaya. Dr. Rajendralala modestly says that he has simply attempted to follow the foot steps of his distinguished predecessors, "to elucidate questions left doubtful by them, to elaborate where they are brief, to fill up lacunæ, to summarize all that is worth knowing of a locality which occupies a most important position in the religious history of India." But his work in reality is the first complete and comprehensive account of Buddha Gaya, and of the distinguishing features in the life of the great teacher of the world.

We have neither time nor space to notice at length the contents of this book. It is replete with interesting and instructive details, clothed in a graphic language, and illustrated with exquisite drawings and photos. We pass over the preliminary chapter and come to the chapter on the Penance of Buddha, which is very

interesting. We will give one or two extracts from it. Sakyamuni, *alias* Buddha, suffered six years' penance in order to purify himself and to attain to eternal knowledge. Our author says:

"Having thus completed his six years penance, Sakya felt that the measures he had adopted were not the right ones for the attainment of his object; that they could not help him to relieve mankind from the woes of birth, disease, and death; that by weakening his body to the last degree of feebleness and emaciation, he was rendering himself unfit for that absolute knowledge which was the highest object of his existence. He resolved, therefore to rise from his seat, and, after refreshing himself with food and drink, to ascend the Bodhi Manda in search of that knowledge. This statement shows that the place of hexannual penance was not, as generally supposed the Bo-tree at Buddha Gaya, but distinct, and at a considerable distance to the north of it; and Hiouen Thsang supports this statement."

The story of Buddha's temptation is thus given:

Mara felt greatly crest-fallen. Oppressed by shame and disgrace, he called back his troops and ordered them to await further instructions. In the meantime he sent for his sixteen daughters (*a*) and deputed them to deploy their most ravishing arts to captivate the mind of the saint. They advanced in the most amatory mood. Some hid one side of their faces with their veil, leaving the other side visible. Some displayed their hard, heaving busts. Some, by gentle smiles, displayed their teeth. Some, as if by accident, lifting their arms, displayed their sides. Some pouted their lips, bright red as the *bimba* fruit. Some glanced at the Bodhisattva with half-closed, languishing eyes, and closed them immediately after. Some, in the attempt to hide them, exposed their busts. Some allowed their garments to fall slack and expose their persons. Some, in the attempt to adjust their waist ornaments, displayed their waists. Some indulged in tinkling the silver bells on their feet ornaments. Some danced, others sang, and others played on musical instruments. Some busied themselves in adjusting their toilet, others in disajusting the same. In short, in thirty-two different ways did they bring their coquetry to bear on the mind of the saint. They went further, and, in the most ardent amatory addresses, sought to inflame him.

They said:—"Now that the delightful spring has come, let us, dear one, enjoy under the blooming trees your charming and resplendent beauty, so lovely, so enticing, so auspicious, and so variegated."

"We are designed and born expressly for the delight of the gods and mortals. Arise quickly from your seat, withdraw your mind from the unattainable knowledge, and enjoy our glorious youth."

"Behold these well-adorned and well-preserved daughters of Mara, who have come dressed and ornamented for you. Where is the living being, diseased and dried up like a piece of wood though he be, who, after beholding such beauty, is not inflamed by passion?"

"With hair soft and redolent with the finest perfume; enticing face adorned with tiara, ear-rings, and leaves of gold; shapely forehead; countenances set off with choice unguents; eyes large and bright as the lotus; faces resplendent as the lunar orb in its fullness; lips of the colour of the fully ripe *bimba* fruit; teeth that rival the whiteness of the conch-shell, or the *kunda* flower, or the driven snow;—here we are, who long for your love. Do you, dear one, cast a glance?"

"With hard, heaving busts, persons dimpled with rotundity, and expansive hips, here we are, lord; do cast a glance on these exquisite maidens."

"With limbs taper as the trunk of the elephant, hands adorned with bracelets, and hips set off with golden chains, here we are, lord; do cast a glance on your slaves."

"Moving languishingly like the swan, with speech sweet, endearing, and enchanting, such beauties, so well adorned, so thoroughly versed in love's art, so accomplished in singing, music, and dancing, modelled expressly for love—should you not wish for such supplants for love, you will be deprived of the greatest pleasures on earth. Even as the fool who runs away from the sight of a jewel—stupid mortal! ignorant of the value of wealth and enjoyment—so are you, unversed in love, spurning us, maidens, who have come to you."

The Bodhisattva said:—"I shall be the king of the three regions, the revered lord of the heaven and the earth, the mover of the wheel of religion, gifted with the ten transcendental powers, surrounded with sons and disciples, and these disciples by tens of thousands bowing before me. Fallen in love with religion, my mind cannot enjoy worldly objects."

And so on.

The story of the assault of Mara on the saint as our author remarks is obviously an alle-

gory, intended to illustrate the influence which the sensuous desires exert to subvert the moral instinct of man, or the struggle which the intellectually disposed must undergo in order to overcome all the cravings of their passions and rise above all carnality. It is the counterpart of the Vedic allegory of the wars of the gods and the demons, the moral and religious faculties and the lust of the flesh. It occurs in some form or other in all the leading systems of religion. It was evidently current at an early period in the history of Buddha, as it occurs in the Gatha portion of the *Lolita Vistara*. Perhaps it was originally accepted as an allegory and no more; but, as usual in such cases, the allegory passed into the concrete, and the faithful accepted it as true history. The description of the architectural remains and sculptures of Buddha-Gaya is most vivid and interesting. In order to appreciate the full splendour of the delineations the reader must read the book himself. The illustrations are excellent, and have not a little heightened the attractions of the work. Altogether the book is a noble monument of our author's learning, research, and intellectual power. It throws a mass of light upon a subject, which needs much light, and which is sure to receive that light in the progress of Sanskrit researches in Europe. There are several points of antiquarian interest which our author has for the first time brought to notice, but we have not time to dwell upon them. Indeed, in some respects the present volume may be deemed more valuable than our author's magnificent work on Orissa. It is a pity, however, that the general public do not appreciate this kind of work and have no idea of the labour which such a work entails. But as contributions to the elucidation of the history and literature of ancient India future generations, we dare say, will not fail to recognize the real value of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's labours.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that the annual Convocation of the Calcutta University will take place on Saturday next. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot will preside.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the National Mahomedan Association have resolved to support the movement of the British Indian Association regarding the cotton duties. But will they venture to approach the Viceroy after the reply His Excellency has given to the British Indian Association?

AT YESTERDAY'S sitting of the Bengal Council a very important Bill was introduced by Mr. Dampier, regarding the settlement of rent in Government estates. The principle of this Bill is the determination of rent upon a fair proportion of gross value of produce. This Bill is a step in advance towards the solution of the great Rent problem. We will recur to the subject hereafter.

WE HEAR that Mr. C. T. Buckland, Member of the Board of Revenue, takes leave for three months, and that Mr. R. L. Mangles, Presidency Commissioner, acts for him. It is rumoured that Mr. Monro will officiate as Presidency Commissioner and that Mr. Pellew will act as Inspector General of Police.

IT APPEARS that the position of affairs at Mandalay is not re-assuring, and has been the subject of grave consideration of Government. The King of Burma is reported to be excited with drink and half mad. The war party at Mandalay is in the ascendant.

THE LATEST intelligence about the situation at Mandalay is as follows:

Since the occurrence of the recent massacres the agitation and general insecurity of the situation there have been increasing. The king has set on foot military preparations, and it is impossible to say whether these are merely defensive, and the natural

consequence of his *coup de etat* or whether they are in any sort of way offensive and directed towards our frontier. It may at any rate be assumed that they are meant to be in anticipation of the consequences to himself from the alarm and indignation which his political proscriptions are certain to cause within Upper Burma itself, if not elsewhere. Rumours of disturbance are rife and it is generally believed by those best able to judge, the position of affairs that the safety of British subjects and Europeans generally is becoming very ill-assured, while the position of our Resident naturally gives cause for anxiety. The latest news indicate that the Burmese Government have fallen under the influence of a party ill-disposed towards conciliatory relations with the British Government and not incapable of counselling violent measures. Any commotion or political *emeute* at Mandalay reacts on British Burma, and it becomes more necessary to provide for the safety of our frontier, which in time of anarchy is always threatened by dacoities and raiding. Under these circumstances the Government of India felt that no time should be lost in strengthening the garrison of British Burma, both for internal protection and tranquility of the province, and because the movement of troops will naturally strengthen the influence and position of the Resident at Mandalay. It is always understood that in British Burma, the army that garrisons the province is ordinarily on a peace footing, the arrangement being that whenever occasion requires that it should be strengthened, the necessary re-inforcements should be sent from the continent of India.

The Government of India have decided to send immediate reinforcements to Rangoon from Calcutta and Madras.

WE HEARTILY welcome to our capital Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, the leader of the Bombay Reform party, and at present the Sheriff of Bombay. He has come here on a flying visit with his accomplished daughters. His stay will be short, but he is making the best of his opportunities by seeing the noteworthy places of this town and the local notabilities. Dr. Atmaram has been one of the foremost in all enlightened movements in Bombay, and has set a good example in his own person by giving the highest culture to his accomplished daughters. A reception was given to him by the educated natives of this city at a meeting held at the Albert Hall yesterday at the instance of the Indian Association.

THE FEELING of insecurity, which pervades the community regarding the stability of the Calcutta Corporation is evidenced in the fact that not one person would come forward for election as a Commissioner in the room of Mr. O. C. Dutt resigned. Under the existing Act the new elections will commence in September next, and there are few, therefore, who would like to go through the ordeal of canvassing and election for the pleasure of holding the office for six months. To this is added the uncertainty of the fate of the Corporation, which has been allowed only one year's grace. Under the circumstances no good man would like to incur the troubles of an election.

MR. WHYMPER, an independent European gentleman of Murree, has written a very sensible letter to the *Pioneer* regarding the License tax. On the 9th February 1878 Sir J. Strachey said—"If anybody asserts that in the provinces to which this Bill refers, any man is poor who possesses an income of Rs. 100 a year, he is ignorant of the facts. Such a man is not poor; he is a man far removed above poverty.... To say that our new taxation will fall upon the poor is either an error or a calumny." Mr. Whympers thus contradicts Sir John Strachey:

"The commonest class of food now procurable is six seers per rupee; the high class (wheaten atta) is but 5½ seers per rupee. A man whose annual income is Rs. 100, has less than Rs. 9 per month to spend. Allowing that the majority of men have a wife and at least one child to support, two seers per day must be consumed to keep the family in a healthy state. To buy this food Rs. 10 per month must be spent—how a man with the stated income is also to spend money on fuel, clothes, and other necessities and pay two years' taxes on the top of all I leave to others to explain. I know many men in the position detailed, and who are really utterly unable to pay the two years' taxes with which they

are now threatened; in default of payment they are liable, under Section 18 of the Act, to be fined three times the amount of the tax and the tax in addition!

And what Mr. Whympers says of Northern India is true of all parts of India. The minimum limit of assessable income has been fixed too low. Mr. Whympers says that domestic servants are being assessed. Such assessment is not sanctioned by law. Indeed, the law provides that where persons are paid by fixed wages, they are not liable to the tax at all. The law is bad enough, but has proved worse in practical working.

FOR THE first time during the present session the Vice-regal Council shewed some sign of life at its last sitting. Mr. Hope moved that the Destruction of Useless Records Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for consideration, as to whether it should not comprise (whether by direction for including in the rules or otherwise) provision to insure the preservation of important records for certain periods; the early return to the parties where practicable, of documents put in evidence and the giving of due notice before the destruction of such records and documents. He said that "he had had unfortunately sufficient experience, not only as a Government Executive Officer, but as a litigant himself, of the innumerable disputes that had arisen from time to time owing to important documents not being forthcoming, when they were required as evidence in cases. There ought to be certain restrictions introduced, by which proper care would be taken to see that documents belonging to a suitor with reference to his property were not destroyed." Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tigore, who seconded the motion, said that he could speak from experience, regarding the great inconvenience that would arise by the destruction of documents without care being taken that the owners of the same had had due notice. Sir Mahomed Faiz Ali Khan concurred in the opinion expressed by the Maharaja, Mr. Cockerell Dr. Thornton and Mr. Whitley Stokes and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot opposed the motion, which as one might have expected was thrown out. But the Lieutenant Governor made one pertinent remark. His Honor said, "he thought that the Hon'ble mover of the Bill, might have done better, had he invited the representatives of the various provinces as members of the Select Committee on the Bill. If that had been done, probably this debate would not have arisen. The member would have had the practical assistance of members representing the several Local Governments." Mr. Whitley Stokes' reply was neither here nor there. He said that he could not get two members to agree as to what documents were necessary to be preserved, and what were required to be destroyed. But was that a reason that the Select Committee should have been composed of himself and Mr. Cockerell? It is the exclusiveness of the Law Member, which is so much complained of on all sides. Then the Lieutenant Governor objected to the section that in the case of Bengal only the rules under the Bill should be confirmed by the Government of India. His Honor remarked that "he thought the Bengal Government should exercise the same power with regard to the rules laid down by the High Court here, as the Local Governments in the other Presidency towns." Strange to say, Mr. Cockerell, the Bengal member, if he is reported aright, opposed his chief. He said, "the relationship that existed between the Local Government and the High Court, was always a delicate question." Mr. Stokes supported his colleague and said, that "the Judges of the High Court objected to being under the control of the Bengal Government." He suggested that as regards Bengal the rules should be submitted to the Government of India through the local Government, but the Lieutenant Governor very properly reminded him that in that case the Bengal Government would be simply discharging the duties of the Post Office. At last the Lieutenant Governor's amendment, which was supported by His Excellency the Viceroy, was carried.

UNDER the auspices of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor an important movement has been set on foot for the purpose of providing suitable

quarters under proper supervision for the students who come from the Mofussil for the completion of their education in the metropolis. A meeting consisting of some of the leading native gentlemen of this town and some of the principal educational officers presided over by His Honor was held at Belvedere on Thursday last for the consideration of the subject. In 1861 a Hindu Hostel was established in Calcutta, chiefly through the exertions of the late Babu Peary Churn Sircar, but owing to different causes it failed to be self-supporting. The advantages of an institution of this kind are manifest, they have been ably set forth in a paper which was read by Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, at the above-mentioned meeting. The Lieutenant Governor dwelt on these advantages, and said that the object at present was to found a Hostel on a proper scale for Hindu students; His Honor expressed a hope that ere long a similar institution may be deemed necessary for Mahomedan students. The Government would give the land near the University Senate House, provided the necessary funds be raised for a building, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 147,000. The Government might also give a money grant, if the native community should shew substantial proofs of their interest in the undertaking. In order to collect funds and carry out the project the following gentlemen were appointed to constitute the General Committee:

Director of Public Instruction.	Mr. A. M. Bose
Principal, Presidency College.	Habu Sreenath Das
Inspector of Schools Presidency circle	Do. Ras Bihari Ghose
Principal Medical College	Do. Trailokya Nath Mitra
Do. Sanskrit College	Do. Guri Das Banerjee
Do. Metropolitan Institution	Do. Bacharam Chatterjee
His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan	Do. Kali Churn Banerjee
The Hon'ble the Maharaja Jotender Mohun Tagore	Do. Kali Krista Pramanik
Do. Narendra Krishna	Do. Lolit Mohun Singh
Raja Komul Krishna	Do. Joy Kissen Mookerjee
Raja Dugumbar Mitter, C.S.I.	Do. Peary Mohun Mookerjee
The Hon'ble the Raja Pruthonath Rai Bahadur of Digapatti	Do. Hem Chunder Ghosh
Raja Rajendra Mullick	Do. Nuffer Chunder Pal
Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur	Do. Chunder Kanta Mookerjee
Raja Rajendra Narain Deb Bahadur	Do. Annoda Prasad Banerjee
The Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter	Raja Syama Sunker Roy of Kota
Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur C.S.I.	Rai Rajib Lochan Roy Bahadur
Hon'ble Mohini Mohun Roy	Rai Annoda Prasad Roy Bahadur
Rai Ram Sunker Son Bahadur	Rai Luchmiput Sing Bahadur
Rai Rajendralala Mitter Bahadur C.S.I.	Rai Dhuniput Sing Bahadur
Babu Bijendra Nath Tagore	Babu Gopi Lal Parai Bahadur
Do. Kali Krishna Tagore	Do. Bloodob Mookerjee C.S.I.
Do. Durga Churn Law	Rai Kanye Lal Dey Bahadur
Do. Kali Prasunno Ghosh	Babu Koonjo Lal Banerjee
Do. Joda Lal Mullick	Do. Prasunno Kumar Sarbas dhikari
Do. Peary Chund Mitter	Dr. Ram Narayan Dass
Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar	Do. Gopi Kissen Gossain
Mr. Monomohan Ghose	Do. Jagadanand Mookerjee
	Rai Radha Gobind Rao Bahadur of Dinagepur
	Babu Kali Mohun Das
	Babu Chandra Madhub Ghosh
	Do. Hem Chunder Banerjee
	Do. Jogendra Chunder Ghosh
	Do. Durga Mohun Das
	Dr. Sourendra Mohun Tagore
	Mr. W. O. Banerjee
	Kumar Debendra Mullick

The following gentlemen were appointed the Executive Committee:

The Director of Public Instruction.	The Hon'ble Mohini Mohun Roy
The Principal of the Presidency College	Kumar Debendra Mullick
The Principal of the Medical College	Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra, C.S.I.
The Principal of the Sanskrit College	Babu Bhodeb Mookerjee C.S.I.
The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle	Rai Kanye Lal Dey, Bahadur
The Honorable the Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore	Dr. Showrendro Mohun Tagore
Maharaja Narendra Krishna	Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar
Raja Komul Krishna	Babu Durga Mohan Das
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mitter	Babu Peary Mohan Mookerjee
The Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadur C.S.I.	Mr. A. M. Bose

A Hostel would undoubtedly be the first approach in Bengal to College life as it is understood in Oxford and Cambridge, the value of which has been, as Mr. Croft says, acknowledged by many generations of Englishmen. The institution will of course be useful to Mofussil, and the money for the building ought therefore to come chiefly from the Mofussil. There are many wealthy and enlightened gentlemen in the Mofussil, who appreciate the advantages of liberal education, and we hope they will come forward with their wonted liberality in aid of this useful undertaking. We understand that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the Director of Public Instruction have each offered a subscription of Rs. 500, and some of the leading native gentlemen of Calcutta have also given handsome contribution.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

A report has been received through Peshwar that Mr. Scott, Surrey Department when surveying the Shamla route 8 miles from Michni, was attacked yesterday 1 P. M., and out of escort 20 men 24th N. L., he lost 4 killed and one or two wounded. No further particulars yet received.

General Biddulph reports from beyond Candahar that on the 26th February his rear guard under Colonel Malcolmson and Sindh Horse one March behind main body of division was attacked in halting place at Kushi Makund, by a body of Alizai Durrazees from Zemindawar, who were driven off with heavy loss and pursued till night-fall. Enemy numbered fifteen hundred to two thousand and fought desperately. Their loss is estimated at one hundred and fifty killed. On our side Major Reynolds and five Sowars third Sindh Horse killed. Colonel Malcolmson slightly and eleven Sowars wounded.

News received from Thull mentions heavy rain all along the line.

The native contingent have relieved the regular troops off some posts at Thull and on the line of communications and have commenced escorting convoys: they are gratified at being employed on regular duty.

The Karam river has risen considerably, the road by the left bank is now ready for traffic.

Report received from Captain Conolly at Thull dated the third Gundecour Serai eight miles to the East of Thull was attacked by Allie Sherzai and Mamozie Orakzie and four commissariat. Servants and one police constable killed. Seven persons wounded twenty nine mules carried off. Captain Conolly proceeded to Gundecour with Sultan Ibrahim extra Assistant commissioner to investigate.

Further information received at Candahar from the officers of General Biddulph's force confirms the information previously received there, that the force defeated by the Sindh Horse on the 26th, consisted of lawless characters from various tribes in Zemindawar and not of peasantry. No Chief of substance or importance was with them.

The cold is very severe at Candahar. Snow on the 4th.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS		Rs.	As.	P.
C. R. Marindin Esq. Deputy Collector	Bhaugulpore.....	7	0	0
Secy. Sobha Hit, Saugor.....		13	4	0
P. W. C. Soor & Co., Meerut.....		13	4	0
Secy. Belgaum Native General Library, Belgaum.....		13	4	0
District Engineer, Purneah.....		7	0	0
Secy. to the Raneegunge Public Library, Moulvi Ghulam Sundany, Chuprah.....		6	10	0
Road Cess Office, Furreedpore.....		2	8	0
J. N. Mittra, Esq., Darjeeling.....		5	0	0
Vice-Chairman D. R. C. C. Patna.....		5	8	0
Babu Jogotchunder Shome, Alipore.....		5	0	0
" Nundolal Mookerjee, Bouleah.....		10	0	0
" Upendra Dev Narain Sinha, Gawalparah.....		10	0	0
" Porosuram Khound, Jorhat, Assam.....		5	0	0
" Rojonykanth Bhattacharjee, Pauchkandah.....		0	14	0
" Okhoycoomar Bose, Begumgunge.....		20	0	0
" Shosevoosun Mookerjee, Rawalpindee.....		6	10	0
" Anundpersad Baxee, Kulaghat.....		20	0	0
" Purneshwar Doyal, Arrah.....		13	4	0
" Mohinymohun Chuckerbutty, Patuakhally.....		13	4	0
" Kallykrishna Mookerjee, Bhaugulpore.....		4	0	0
" Sristydhur Ghose, Balooogunge.....		10	0	0
" Banymadhab Bhattacharjee, Allahabad.....		13	4	0
" Shyamapada Chowdry, Dinagepore.....		13	4	0
" Priambar Mittra, Behar.....		10	0	0

MONEY MARKET.

(March 8, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.		Rs.	As.	P.
4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes.....		94	0	4
4 1/2 Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....		97	8	0
4 1/2 Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....		96	8	0
4 1/2 Per Cent. (Trans.) of 1872 (1879) reduced to.....		4	p. ct.	
4 1/2 Per Cent. of 1878 (1893).....		99	4	8
5 1/2 Per Cent. of 1859-61 (1879).....		Nominal		
GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.		Rs.	As.	P.
Per Cent. for 15 years (1882).....		101	8	102
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.		Rs.	As.	P.
6 Per Cent. of 1864 (1884).....		106	8	107
6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885).....		107	0	108
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886).....		108	0	109
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887).....		110	0	111
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1890).....		111	0	112
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1892).....		112	0	113
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1903).....		101	8	102

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, — March 5, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. H. Gillon, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nattore, is posted temporarily to the Sudder Station of the district of Rajshabye.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the Second Grade, vice Major T. H. Lewin, resigned.

Mr. A. W. R. Power Deputy Commissioner Lohardugga, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Captain E. G. Lillingston, Officiating Deputy Commissioner Julpigree, is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the Third Grade, vice Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton.

Mr. R. M. Waller, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bankoora, is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the Fourth Grade, vice Captain E. G. Lillingston, and is posted to Darjeeling. Mr. Waller will act until further orders, in the Third Grade of the Deputy Commissioners.

In supersession of the orders of the 12th instant, Mr. E. H. Whinfield is allowed subsidiary leave from the 4th to the 28th instant, preparatory to retirement from the Bengal Civil Service.

Mr. J. Anderson, Magistrate and Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Bankoora, vice Mr. R. M. Waller.

Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Furreedpore, vice Mr. J. Anderson.

Baboo Runga Lal Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Howrah.

Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed subsidiary leave for ten days, under Section 10, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant.

The orders of the 11th ultimo, appointing Baboo Rajendra Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, to have charge of the Aurangabad division of that district, are cancelled.

Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed to have charge of the Aurangabad division of that district.

Baboo Nilmony Coowar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, was in charge of the Raneegunge division of the Burdwan district on the 13 and 14th February 1879.

Mr. G. Toynbee, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for two months and nineteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May next.

Mr. A. Forbes, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. Toynbee, or until further orders.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Ghose, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Orissa, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th April next.

Mr. E. A. Bradbury, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, vice Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery.

Mr. W. Fieldian, Officiating Commissioner, Seonderbans, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, vice Mr. J. E. B. Bradbury.

Mr. G. K. Lyon, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, is transferred to Bogra.

Baboo Gopal Chander Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is transferred to Bogra.

Baboo Nobin Chander Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madarepore, Furreedpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land for the site of Multatguage post office.

Advertisements.

THE MATERIA MEDICA OF THE HINDUS.

By Udaychand Dutt Civil Medical Officer, with a glossary of Indian plants by George King Esq., M. B. F. L. S., Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden, and the author, P. P. 370, Price Rs. 6.

A work which should be in the hands of every European physician in India, and which from its intrinsic value should find a place in every medical and pharmaceutical Library.—*Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

The information conveyed is very interesting not only to those numerous members of our profession, who may be practising in India, but also to the cultivators of therapeutical knowledge throughout the world.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

This is the most interesting work on the Materia Medica of India, as yet published in the English language, and will be welcomed by all students of the history of Medicine.—*Dr. Birdwood in the Academy.*

Fills up a gap in the English Medical Literature of India.—*Indian Medical Gazette.*

The combined work of Dr. Dutt and Dr. King has produced a most valuable contribution to the Botanical Science of the world.—*Calcutta Review.*

If Babu Udaychand Dutt is disappointed in the circulation of his work it will not be for want of a worthy design or of any of the qualities necessary to its successful accomplishment, but of a class of appreciative readers, sufficiently large to give his labour usefulness of the high order at which he aims.—*Englishman.*

It is a very valuable work and I am delighted to see a Hindu scholar throwing so much light on a most important but little known branch of Sanskrit learning.—*Professor E. B. Cowell.*

Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.,—Calcutta.

ROAD CESS WORKS. RUNGPORE.

Required for the office of the District Engineer, Rungpore, a Head clerk on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. Candidates to forward copies of their testimonials to the undersigned.

G. H. RINGWOOD C. E.
District Executive Engineer,
Rungpore.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Notice.

On and from 1st April 1879 Refreshment Room at Jaipur Station will be closed on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office: Saidpur, 28th February 1879.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

STEAM COAL.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Engineer-in-Chief Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur, up to noon on the 15th May 1879, for the supply of 7200 Tons of Steam Coal.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a sample of not less than 5 cwts. in bags distinctly marked with the Contractor's name.

Delivery to be given at the rate of 1200 Tons per month, commencing from 1st August 1879, on the banks of the Ganges at Sara Station, and the coal to be stacked at any point selected by the Locomotive Superintendent within 300 yds. of the river.

The Contract to be completed in full by the 31st of January 1880.

Any coal inferior to sample will be rejected.

The coal will be taken over at Sara, by measurement at the rate of 45 Cub. ft. to the Ton. All dust and small coal in excess of 5 per cent. of each consignment will be rejected.

Tenders must specify the price per ton delivered as directed at Sara.

Payment will be made on the presentation of bills less a deduction of 5 per cent., which will be retained as security for a due fulfilment of the contract.

Tenders will be opened at 1 P. M. on the 15th of May 1879.

Covers to be superscribed "Tender for Steam Coal" and addressed to, Engineer-in-Chief N. B. S. Railway, Saidpur.

The lowest, or any Tender, will not necessarily be accepted.

S. FINNEY C. E.
For Engineer-in-Chief.

TO DRAFTSMEN.

Wanted for the Executive Engineer's Office, Dacca, a competent Draftsman, salary Rs. 40 monthly. None need apply who have not had experience in an Engineer's Office.

Copies of certificates, and a specimen of hand-work, to be sent to the Executive Engineer, Dacca.

Dacca,
The 3rd March 1879.

NOTIFICATION.

The right of Selling Court Fee and Non-judicial Stamps at this Collectorate, and Court Fee Stamps only in the High Court, during the official year 1879-80, commencing on the 1st day of April 1879, will be put up to auction at the Town Hall, on Monday the 24th of March 1879. The Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest offers which are made, but reserves the discretion to select the best qualified persons, from among those who make reasonably fair offers. The vendors who may be appointed will be allowed the usual discount on all stamps purchased by them from the Collector's Office.

Calcutta Collectorate,
The 7th March 1879.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta, for conferring degrees, will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 15th March at 4 P. M.

Graduates of the University in Academic costume are admissible, on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3 P. M.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor will preside.
Senate House,
The 8th March, 1879.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

WANTED.

For the District of Mymensingh a district road Engineer to act for six months during the absence on sick leave of the substantive District Engineer. Candidates must send in their applications by 20th March at latest.

Mymensingh
Road Cess Office,
The 4th March, 1879.

Chairman,
Road Cess Committee.

WANTED.

For the Modhubanee Aided School Durbhangah an English Master on a Monthly salary of Rs. 20 with fair prospects. Applicants must know Hindee and Hindustanee.

Application to be received by the Secretary up to the 15th of March 1879.

ASHUTOSH MUKERJEE,
Head Master.

WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR PILES.

An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re. 1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty Sen's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opendar Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machocabazar Street No. 86, and also at the premises of Babu K. P. Chatterjee, No. 13, Jhamapooker Lane.

K. P. C.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgent need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10th January 1879.

By appointment,
TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ
OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

Calcutta,

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, Lower Chitpore Road.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas, Postage &c., 8 Annas
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one year's standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishtya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. Postage &c., 10 As.

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopoeia, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhoea, habitual constipation, gleet, gonorrhoea, spermatorrhoea, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tola.

Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

No. 219 Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25' 2" Section and 30' 1 1/2" Delivery Hose Rs. 260.

Provincial Fire Engine No. 200 with double 5 Barrels, 25 feet 2 1/2 inch I. R.

Suction and 50 feet 2 1/2 inch I. R. Delivery Hose 660

This is an admirable Fire Engine for small villages or factories; it is quite portable, and can be easily placed on a light cart, and run off to wherever required.

The approximate quantity of water delivered 100 feet high, is 70 gals, per minute.

Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose, &c. Rs. 575.

Fire Engine No. 217, complete with 25 feet 1 1/2 inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose, &c. 800

Factory Fire Engine No. 540, with 25 feet 2 1/2 inch Leather Suction and 50 feet 2 inch Leather Delivery Hose, complete 1,750

T. E. THOMSON & Co. have also in stock Garden Engines Syringes, Aquajets in Pail Improved Water Barrows, Fountain Jets, and all kinds of Garden Implements and Tools.

Manufacturers of and Agents for Jeben's Patent Transplanting Tools.

10 per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash

FEVER MIXTURE.

Cures the worst forms of

MALARIOUS FEVER.

REMITTENT FEVER.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague.

This mixture is largely used in Calcutta and the surrounding districts and never fails to effect a radical cure of any of the above Fevers, even in the worst cases, if proper attention be paid to the instructions accompanying each bottle.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-2 @ 1-8.

For convenience of transit by post, this mixture is made in a concentrated form with clear instructions for diluting. It is particularly recommended to tea planters, missionaries, and others residing in the interior, both on account of its admirable properties, as a curative and preventative Agent and of its extreme cheapness. A large sized bottle of concentrated mixture will make one quart of Fever Mixture.

Per bottle, Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

Sold only by J. CORFIELD & Co.

SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Corfield's Spleen Mixture has a very large sale in lower Bengal, and is approved by numerous Medical men who are constantly prescribing it.

A few doses are sufficient to reduce an enlargement, and if the mixture be persevered in for a short time, it will effect a permanent cure.

Per bottle Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

This mixture is also made in a concentrated form for convenience of transit by post.

Full directions in English and Bengali accompany each bottle.

Extract of Bael for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 @ 2-8.

AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.

An absolute specific for Influenza or cold in the head.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 @ 2-8.

Quinine & Iron Tonic.

The best medicine to take after fever or any other debilitating disease. It excites the appetite and puts the patient in strength in an incredibly short space of time.

per bottle Rs. 2.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

শরদ প্রতীমা

ক্রীমদন মোহন মিত্র প্রণীত

৫৫ নং ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরিতে পাওয়া যায়।

মূল্য ১/০ মাত্র ডাকমাঙ্কল অর্ধ আনা।

BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble
LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.,
BATHGATE & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIX-
TURE.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pastules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring Worm, Scald Heads, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch Scuffs, Discolourations of the Skin. Tumours and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally carried out of the system in short time by the use of this world-famed Medicine.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 2; per dozen, Rs. 21; cash.
B. & Co.'s Concentrated Compound Decoction of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.

As an Alternative, Sarsaparilla is one of the best afforded by the vegetable kingdom. It gradually checks all morbid conditions, restores the tone of the stomach, and recruits the constitution broken down by long protracted disease, or by an extended course of mercury. It has been prescribed with the greatest success in cases of Scurvy, Scrofula, obstinate Rheumatic Affections, and Cutaneous Eruptions.

By the process employed in the manufacture of Bathgate & Co.'s Speciality, the properties of the root are preserved in a purer and more concentrated state than is obtained by the ordinary method.

Sold in bottles at Rs. 3, Rs. 6, and Rs. 12 each.

B. & Co.'s Pale Essence of Chiretta.

The beneficial action, which it exerts in Liver Complaints, is now a fact too well established to require more than mere mention.

In bottles, at Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 each.

Eno's Fruit Salt.

A household remedy in the form of an agreeable, safe and invigorating Beverage for preventing and curing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Constipation, Thirst, Sea-sickness, Impure Blood, Skin eruptions, and all Liver Complaints. Its occasional use is the best means of preventing Fevers.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 2 cash; Rs. 2-8 credit;
per dozen, Rs. 21 cash.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 51, PARK STREET.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C.,
Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last:—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003,580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049: 10: 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,868: 10: 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876: 11: 7, being £105,446: 17: 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576: 19: 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248: 8: 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768: 11: 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479: 16: 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

General Agents: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Notice.

AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

An extra rate of 3 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanistan.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ring-worm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Re. 2, packing & postage As. 8,
DARLINGTON & CO.

49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Barisal, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St. Calcutta.
Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasantly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully,—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhar Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy, writes:

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE.

Superiora Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain-Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITNIS, Subordinate Judge.

Kaira, Gujrat, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs.—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisor Chatterjee Toondia has done him good and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully, RAJENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisbar Khasbatty, via Kanchraparab, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully,

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